OSPREY MILITARY
MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES 152

PRUSSIAN LINE INFANTRY 1792-1815

PETER HOFSCHRÖER BRYAN FOSTEN

Published in 1984 by
Osprey Publishing Ltd
Michelin House, 81 Fulham Road, London
SW3 6RB
© Copyright 1984 Osprey Publishing Ltd
Reprinted 1986, 1987, 1988, 1991, 1993

All rights reserved. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Designs and Patents Act, 1988, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, mechanical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Enquiries should be addressed to the Publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Hofschröer, Peter
Prussian Line Infantry 1792–1815. – (Men-at-Arms series; 152)
1. Prussia. *Armee* – Infantry – Equipment – History
I. Title II. Series
356′.11′0943 UD375.G4

ISBN 0-85045-543-X

Filmset in Great Britain
Printed in Hong Kong

Author's note:
Erratum – *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815*, MAA No. 149, colour plate H2: gold NCO *Tresse* should not appear around the top edge of the collar, but around the front and bottom edges only.

Historical Development

At the beginning of our period, the battalions of the Prussian Line usually fought in a linear formation three ranks deep, their tactical objective being to overwhelm the enemy with their superior rate of fire before deciding the issue by a well-timed bayonet attack. By the end of this period, the preferred formation for the Line battalions was the column, two half-companies wide and between eight and 12 ranks deep. The responsibility for conducting the fire-fight to wear down the enemy was now given to the skirmish elements and the artillery; the function of the formed battalions was to provide support for the fire line, and to conduct the decisive bayonet charge.

A number of historians see such a change as a revolution in warfare, but it could be argued that this is something of an exaggeration. Essentially, there was little difference between the battles of 1806 and those of 1813. In 1806, a fire-fight and artillery bombardment were used to soften up the enemy in preparation for the decisive bayonet charge by the formed troops, and in 1813 battles consisted of the same phases. The major and most significant difference was not so much in the face of battle, but rather in the scale of warfare.

Frederick the Great's system of warfare worked well with armies of 25,000 men; but at Auerstaedt the Duke of Brunswick had problems controlling and co-ordinating 50,000 men deployed largely in linear formations, and the armies of 1813/15 were often several times that size. Forming them up in three-deep lines and co-ordinating their tactics would have produced a staff officer's nightmare. The increasing size of armies called for more flexible formations to be adopted by the Line troops, namely a mixture of lines and columns; and this change was more one of practical necessity than the unwilling adoption of a 'new' system of warfare by a conservative officer corps.

Fusilier, Musketeer, and Grenadier NCO of Prussian Line units, 1806. For contemporary campaign dress, see Plates C and D. This illustration is from Henschel's 'Die preussische Armee von der Zeit des Grossen Kurfersten bis zum Jahre 1806' (1820).

Organisation

From 1 June 1787, an infantry regiment was to consist of one Grenadier Battalion and two of Musketeers, each of four companies. A company consisted of 12 NCOs, 140 men and three drummers. The Musketeer Battalions carried two colours each. Each regiment consisted of 55 officers (colonel, lieutenant-colonel, four majors, six full captains, six junior captains, three adjutants and 34 subalterns); 144 NCOs (48 sergeants including 12 sergeant-majors, 36 senior corporals, 60 junior corporals); three artillery NCOs and 51 gunners; 39 drummers (including the regimental and two battalion drummers) and six oboists; 14 lance corporals; 1,320 privates, and 120 reserves. Each company also had ten Schuetzen (see *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815*, MAA No. 149).

At the beginning of the Revolutionary Wars in 1792, the Line infantry was at the following strength:

Guard and 52 Line Regiments	112,539 men
52 Depot Battalions	34,164 men

In 1794 two new infantry regiments were raised; one more in 1797; one in 1803, and one in 1804.

From 1 June 1799, each regiment was to consist of two Musketeer Battalions of five companies each; and two companies of Grenadiers, which were joined with those of another regiment to form a full battalion.

The wartime strength of a Musketeer Battalion was 22 officers; 60 NCOs; an artillery NCO and 17 gunners; a battalion or regimental drummer, 14 other drummers, and a bugler; 50 Schuetzen; 600 privates, 50 reserves and ten sappers. Each of the ten platoons was made up of 20 files.

A Grenadier Battalion had 18 officers; 56 NCOs; an artillery NCO, and 17 gunners; a battalion drummer, 11 other drummers, a bugler and eight fifers; 40 Schuetzen; 600 privates, 40 reserves and eight sappers. Each of the eight platoons was made up of 25 files.

In addition to the above, each regiment had a depot battalion which from 5 January 1796 became known as the '3rd. Musketeer Battalion'. On mobilisation, these were brought up to full strength.

A Cabinet Order of 5 July 1806 laid down the organisation of an infantry regiment at three battalions each of four companies, and two companies of grenadiers. Only after the war of 1806 could this new organisation be achieved, and the third battalion consisted of light infantry.

Private and officer of Regiment No.12, from Ramm's 'Tabellarische Nachweisung von allen Regimenter und Korps der koeniglich preussischen Armee' (Berlin, 1800). The positioning of the loops and officer's lace on these parade uniforms is fairly clear.

On the outbreak of war in 1806, the army consisted of:

4 battalions Guards—6 companies each
28 battalions Grenadiers—4 companies each
112 battalions Musketeers—5 companies each

The regiments were named after their colonels-in-chief, and at the outbreak of war, the following existed:

Infantry Regiments

No. 1 Graf Kunheim
No. 2 Ruechel
No. 3 Renouard
No. 4 Kalckreuth
No. 5 Kleist
No. 6 Grenadier-Gardebatallion
No. 7 Owstien
No. 8 Ruets
No. 9 Schenck
No.10 Wedell
No.11 Schoening
No.12 Herzog von Braunschweig-Oels
No.13 Arnim
No.14 Besser
No.15 Garde
No.16 Diericke
No.17 Treskow
No.18 Regiment des Koenigs
No.19 Prinz von Oranien
No.20 Prinz Louis Ferdinand
No.21 Herzog von Braunschweig
No.22 Pirch
No.23 Winning
No.24 Zenge
No.25 Moellendorff
No.26 Alt-Larisch
No.27 Tschammer
No.28 Malschitzky
No.29 Treunfels
No.30 Borcke
No.31 Kropff
No.32 Fuerst Hohenlohe
No.33 Alvensleben
No.34 Prinz Ferdinand
No.35 Prinz Heinrich
No.36 Puttkamer
No.37 Tschepe
No.38 Pelchrzim
No.39 Zastrow
No.40 Schimonsky
No.41 Lettow
No.42 Ploetz
No.43 Strachwitz
No.44 Hagken
No.45 Zweiffel
No.46 Thile
No.47 Grawert
No.48 Kurfuerst von Hessen
No.49 Mueffling
No.50 Sanitz
No.51 Kauffberg
No.52 Reinhart
No.53 Jung-Larisch
No.54 Natzmer
No.55 Manstein
No.56 Graf Tauentzien
No.57 Grevenitz
No.58 Courbière
No.59 Graf Wartensleben
No.60 Chlebowsky

The Grenadier Battalions, named after their commanding officers, were usually drawn from two regiments, hence the double number. At the outbreak of war in 1806, the following existed:

Grenadier Battalions

No. 1/13 Prinz August von Preussen
No. 2/11 Schlieffen
No. 3/21 Alt-Braun
No. 4/54 Vieregg
No. 5/20 Hanstein
No. 7/30 Schlieffen
No. 8/42 Massow
No. 9/44 Hallmann
No.10/41 Borstell
No.12/34 Huelsen
No.14/16 Fabecky
No.17/51 Schmeling
No.18/27 Rabiel
No.19/25 Knebel
No.22/36 Osten
No.23/26 Reinbaben
No.24/35 Gaudi
No.28/50 Borck
No.29/32 Hahn
No.31/46 Jung-Braun
No.33/47 Sack
No.37/57 Schack
No.38/49 Losthin
No.39 Kollin
No.40/43 Graf Dohna
No.45 Herwarth
No.48/59 Krafft
No.52/58 Brauchitsch
No.53/55 Crety

Private and officer in the 1800 parade dress of Regiment Arnim (No.13)—from Ramm. Note the officer's white neckstock.

The collapse of the army, the dispersal of its personnel, and the dismemberment of the state

Crown Prince of Prussia's Regiment (No.18), 1797—from Thuemen. The private on guard duty is at the 'present arms', which is acknowledged by the officer raising his hat. Note that the officer wears the *Pour le mérite*, hanging much lower than was later common. His batman trails behind him, carrying his coat. Colour Plate E shows the later uniforms of this regiment.

following the war of 1806/7 made it necessary to completely re-organise the army. From 1 January 1808, an infantry regiment was to consist of two Grenadier companies, two Musketeer Battalions and a Light (Fusilier) Battalion.

The six Prussian regiments—'vacant Ruechel' (No.2), Prince Henry (No.11), 'vacant Besser' (No.14), Diericke (No.16), Hamberger (No.52) and Courbière (No.58)—received six light battalions of the 1st and 2nd East Prussian Fusilier Brigades, along with men from various 3rd Musketeer Battalions to make up their strengths.

A Silesian Infantry Battalion was formed from various Silesian and South Prussian troops, a Light Battalion Schuler and Ruehle and the Fusilier Battalion Danielewicz was re-formed into two companies. These troops were sent to Silesia.

In Pommerania, the Regiment 'vacant Ruets' (No.8) was joined with the Grenadier Battalion Wangenheim and the 1st Neumark Reserve Battalion.

Two regiments were formed from the famous garrison of Colberg which, under Gneisenau's leadership, had successfully withstood the French. These were the Life Infantry Regiment and the Colberg Infantry Regiment. Each received two companies from the Grenadier Battalion Waldenfels. The Life Regiment also received the 2nd Pommeranian and 3rd Neumark Reserve Battalions and the Light Battalion von Schill; and the Colberg received the 3rd Musketeer Battalions of the Regiments Owstien (No.7) and 'vacant Borcke' (No.30), as well as Fusilier Battalion Moeller.

The remnants of the Potsdam garrison formed the Battalion of Foot Guards.

At this time, there were:

612 officers and 20,178 men in Prussia,
222 officers and 8,201 men in Pommerania,
242 officers and 8,313 men in Silesia.

It was planned to organise the army into six divisions each containing four infantry regiments; therefore, from September 1808, they received provincial names instead of the customary system of names taken from their colonels-in-chief. The following infantry regiments were founded:

1st East Prussian	from 'vacant Ruechel'
2nd East Prussian	from Prince Henry
Prince Henry	
3rd East Prussian	from Stutterheim (previously 'vacant Besser')
4th East Prussian	from Diercke
1st West Prussian	from Hamberger
2nd West Prussian	from Courbière
Life	see above
2nd Brandenburg	from Pommeranians
1st Pommeranian	from 'vacant Ruets'
Colberg	see above
Silesian Infantry Battalion	

However, the Convention of Paris of 8 September 1808 restricted the size of the army to a total of 42,000 men of which 22,000 were infantry. The planned six divisions were instead reduced to six brigades, and the 2nd Brandenburg Regiment was disbanded.

In November 1808 the Silesian infantry were organised into regiments as follows:

1st Silesian Infantry Regiment from two companies of the Grenadier Battalion Losthin (raised during the previous war); the Silesian Infantry Battalion; the half-strength Fusilier Battalion Danielewicz; the

National Battalions Hahn (from June 1808, 'Dresler') and Falkenstein (from October 1808, 'Count Hertzberg'); and the 3rd Musketeer Battalion of Regiment Sanitz (No.50). The light battalion was formed from the Battalion Schuler and two companies of the 'National Jaeger Corps'. *2nd Silesian Infantry Regiment* from the other two companies of Losthin; the 3rd, 4th and 5th Battalions of Alvensleben (No.33); the 3rd Battalion of Pelchrzim (No.38); the 3rd and 4th Battalions of Grawert (No.47); and the National Battalion Glan. The light battalion was formed from the ten remaining companies of light infantry.

The six peacetime brigades were organised as follows:

East Prussian Brigade
1st East Prussian Grenadier Battalion
1st East Prussian Infantry Regiment (No.1)
2nd East Prussian Infantry Regiment (No.3)
East Prussian Cuirassier Regiment (No.2)
Lithuanian Dragoon Regiment (No.3)
1st Life Hussar Regiment (No.1)

West Prussian Brigade
2nd East Prussian Grenadier Battalion
3rd East Prussian Infantry Regiment (No.4)
4th East Prussian Infantry Regiment (No.5)
2nd West Prussian Dragoon Regiment (No.4)
2nd Life Hussar Regiment (No.2)
1st Uhlan Regiment

Pommeranian Brigade
Pommeranian Grenadier Battalion
1st Pommeranian Infantry Regiment (No.2)
Colberg Infantry Regiment (No.10)
Queens Dragoon Regiment (No.1)
Brandenburg Dragoon Regiment (No.5)
Pommeranian Hussar Regiment (No.5)

Brandenburg Brigade
Foot Guard Regiment (No.8)
Guard Jaeger Battalion
Life Grenadier Battalion
Life Infantry Regiment (No.9)
Regiment Garde du Corps (No.3)
Life Uhlan Squadron
Brandenburg Cuirassier Regiment (No.4)
1st Brandenburg Hussar Regiment (No.3)
2nd Brandenburg Hussar Regiment (No.7)

A Prussian cartridge box of about 1800, with a brass plate on the flap bearing a fairly crudely stamped eagle relief.

Lower Silesian Brigade
West Prussian Grenadier Battalion
1st West Prussian Infantry Regiment (No.6)
2nd West Prussian Infantry Regiment (No.7)
East Prussian Jaeger Battalion
1st West Prussian Dragoon Regiment (No.2)
Neumark Dragoon Regiment (No.6)
2nd Uhlan Regiment

Upper Silesian Brigade
Silesian Grenadier Battalion
1st Silesian Infantry Regiment (No.11)
2nd Silesian Infantry Regiment (No.12)
Silesian Schuetzen Battalion
Silesian Cuirassier Regiment (No.1)
1st Silesian Hussar Regiment (No.4)
2nd Silesian Hussar Regiment (No.6)

The numbers given in brackets after the regiments tended not to be used in practice: use of the provincial name alone was preferred. The fact that a number of regiments appear in brigades other than those of their province was due to the reorganisation caused by the Treaty of Paris.

Russia 1812–13

Some 14,000 infantry went with the Auxiliary Corps of the Grande Armée to Russia in 1812. This consisted of ad hoc regiments, assembled out of

Konigs-Regiment . N°18

(Gallo-Uniforme.)

1805.

The gala uniform of Regiment No.18—now the King's Regiment—in 1805, in another plate by Thuemen. Note the different 'present arms' positions adopted by the officer, the NCO (left background, with spontoon) and the privates, and cf. Plate E.

battalions combined from the Line regiments as follows:

No.1—II/1st East Prussian, I/2nd East Prussian, Fus/1st East Prussian

No.2—I/3rd East Prussian, I & Fus/4th East Prussian

No.3—II/1st Pommeranian, I/Colberg, Fus/1st Pommeranian

No.4—Life Regiment

No.5—I/1st West Prussian, I & Fus/2nd West Prussian

No.6—II/1st Silesian, II & Fus/2nd Silesian

(NB: I = 1st Batallion, II = 2nd Battalion, Fus = Fusilier (Light) Battalion)

Each Musketeer Battalion consisted of 758 officers and men; each Fusilier Battalion, 762.

1813–14

On mobilisation in spring 1813, the Line battalions were brought up to a strength of 801 officers and men, the grenadiers to 805. A number of reserve battalions were formed based around the cadres of trained men built up using the 'Kruemper' system. The restrictions of the 'Canton' system of recruitment were lifted on 9 February 1813 and, in effect, universal conscription was introduced. A militia was founded on 17 March. The Prussian Army had thus become a 'mass conscript army'.

During the Armistice of Plaeswitz in the summer of 1813 the Foot Guard Regiment was removed from the Line, causing the regiments below it to be re-numbered, and allowing a new Brandenburg Infantry Regiment (No.12) to be formed from the first two reserve battalions of the Life Regiment and the 3rd Battalion of the 1st West Prussians. A second regiment of Foot Guards was raised from the 'Normal' Infantry Battalion (a drill demonstration unit raised in 1811), the 1st Battalion of the Colberg and the Fusilier Battalion of the Life Regiment. The latter two battalions were replaced from various reserve units.

After the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1814, the army underwent a major re-organisation. The planned strength of the infantry was to be:

2 Foot Guard Regiments
2 Grenadier Regiments
32 Line Regiments
} in a total of 18 brigades

This was accomplished as follows:

On 14 October 1814, the six Grenadier Battalions were organised into two regiments named after the King of Prussia's allies, Czar Alexander of Russia and Emperor Francis of Austria. The 'Kaiser Alexander' Grenadier Regiment was formed from the Life and 1st and 2nd East Prussian battalions; the 'Kaiser Franz' from the Pommeranian, West Prussian and Silesian.

The new infantry regiments were formed as follows:

Nos.13 to 24—Reserve Infantry Regiments 1 to 12.

No.25—Luetzow's Infantry

No.26—Elbe Infantry Regiment

No.27—Reiche's Jaeger, Hellwig's Infantry, Reserve Battalion of the Elbe Regiment, 7th Replacement Battalion

No.28, No.29—Berg Infantry Regiments

No.30, No.31—German Legion, formerly the Russo-German Legion

No.32—from men of the Elbe, Westphalian and Saxon militia. The Saxons in this regiment mutinied and so it was broken up and reformed in November 1815.

The Common Soldier

One feature of every battle fought by the Prussian Army in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars was the determined and bloody nature of the fighting. The fighting spirit and ability of the infantry remained consistently high throughout this period. Yet a number of historians divide the army into two periods: that of 1806 and earlier they describe as a 'mercenary army', while that of 1813 is seen as a 'national army'. Although there were indeed some differences between the two, they were not as great or as radical as some would have us believe.

There were indeed a number of so-called 'foreigners' in the army, especially prior to 1806; but what should be borne in mind is that every non-Prussian German was a 'foreigner', whereas every conscript from the newly-acquired Polish provinces was a 'native'. Moreover, the recruitment of 'foreigners' was often a great boon to the Prussian army, and a number of them were amongst its most famous leaders—e.g. Bluecher, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. Another point to consider is that throughout this entire period the Prussian army, consisting mainly of Germans and Poles, was much more of a 'national' army than France's Grande Armée with its Frenchmen, Hollanders, Germans, Poles, Italians, Illyrians, and so on. Even in 1806 the Prussian soldiers had more of a 'national cause' to fight for than Napoleon's troops.

Although there certainly was a spirit of national uprising in Prussia in 1813, this did not result in a radical alteration in the outlook of the common soldier. As Yorck said: 'What is said about the "old" army of 1806 is not well thought out, but rather a miserable rehash of an old song which places the misfortune of the state in the formation of the army. The evil was at quite another level. The foreigners were not as bad as the learned gentlemen believe, and I very much doubt that the Rhineland or Posen militia would ever be better.'

The Officer Corps

Some writers tend to draw a sharp line of distinction between the officer corps of 1806 and that of 1813, lamenting the old age and conservatism of the former and praising the reforming spirit of the latter. There was in fact very little difference between the officer corps of 1806 and that of 1813. All the officers holding the rank of captain and above in 1813 had served in 1806, as had most of the lieutenants.

Some reforms had been made in the wake of Jena and Auerstaedt, notably improved access to the officer corps for the middle classes by means of examination. It took several decades to make any noticeable changes to the fabric of the officer corps, which remained dominated by the nobility.

The age of the officer corps is also an issue which is generally misunderstood. The advanced age of the Prussian generals is usually seen as a major cause of defeat in 1806, and their ages are often contrasted with a more youthful French marshalate. It is true that Napoleon's 37 years made him a stripling in comparison with the septagenarian Duke of Brunswick; but that is far from the entire picture. The youngest senior commander on either side was a Prussian, Prince Louis Ferdinand. Of the 11 senior commanders in 1806, three died during the campaign, just one was pensioned off, and four held commands at a later date. The senior commanders of 1813 were not much younger than in 1806 and in some cases, such as Bluecher and Tauentzien, they were older. The main problem with aged officers was not faced by the field army, but rather by the fortress garrisons. A number of their commanders were bordering on senility, and surrendered to small French forces without offering resistance.

It should also be pointed out that other than the youthful marshalate unique in Europe, the French officers were themselves no striplings. In 1805 the average age of French colonels was 39, captains likewise 39, lieutenants 37 and *sous-lieutenants* 32. The contrast between the officer corps of the French Army and that of the Prussians was not as great as some would appear to think, and was hardly enough to show up tactically.

Drill and Tactics

The basic documents which governed infantry drill and tactics in the period 1792 to 1815 were the *Drill Regulations* of 1788 and 1812. Between these dates a number of additional instructions were issued. The essential difference between the earlier and later regulations was that the former emphasised the deployment of a battalion in a linear formation whereas the latter favoured the column, although not exclusively.

The elementary evolutions—wheeling, turning, arms drill, etc.—remained virtually unchanged throughout this period. The rate of march generally used was 108 paces per minute, although 75 was used on certain occasions.

Until 1806, emphasis was placed on the rate of fire, and the Prussian infantry was reputed to have a

A Thuemen plate showing the Grenadier Guard Battalion (No.6) in 1806: officer, NCO and private. The NCO has extra lace on the front of his tunic, and the usual cane hangs from a button. The private is at the 'shoulder arms'.

rate of fire three times that of the French thanks to a suitably designed weapon and special training. As well as volleys, battalions could also engage in so-called 'battle fire', i.e. independent fire by file with the first and second rank alternating. The order to cease fire was given by means of a long drum roll and a bugle call. In defence against cavalry, every two platoons alternated their fire. The front rank would kneel, presenting their bayonets, while the rear two ranks fired. Prior to the introduction of the new regulations volleys were fired by all three ranks, with the front rank kneeling. Thereafter, only the front two ranks were to fire, both standing. The third rank, when not deployed for special use, did not participate in volley firing.

Before 1809 the favoured grand tactical formation, that is for brigades and divisions, was the deployment of the battalions in echelon. As the

Officer, NCO and private of the Foot Guard Battalion, 1807, in parade dress—from Thuemen. A striking change in uniform styles is evident when one compares this with the plate of the Grenadier Guard Battalion in the previous year. See Plate F.

Bataillon - Garde zu . Fuß.
1807.

Front, inside, and rear views of a surviving Prussian shako of 1808–13: one of very few which may still be examined. It lacks the regulation white band round the top, and the pompon. Although probably a Fusilier shako, it could have been worn by almost anybody—wartime conditions created many anomalies. A pull-cord adjusted the net liner to fit the head, and in the rear view can be seen the buckled strap which adjusted the outside circumference. (Bluecher Museum, Kaub).

three-deep line was the formation used almost exclusively on the field of battle, deploying an entire brigade or division with all the battalions drawn up next to each other would have produced one long line which would have been difficult to manoeuvre and keep aligned. It was thus far easier to deploy the two battalions of a regiment next to each other, and then have the remaining regiments form up thus either to the left or right and to the front or rear. It was standard practice to secure both flanks either with cavalry and artillery or with a natural obstacle such as a wood or village. (See the accompanying diagrams for examples of echelon attacks.)

The main disadvantage with the echelon formation was that if its constituent battalions were not properly co-ordinated, then it was likely that they would be defeated in detail. One of the lessons of the double defeat of Jena and Auerstaedt in October 1806 was that the command structure at brigade and divisional level did not function well. This was due largely to the relative inexperience of the responsible officers. By way of illustration, it would be convenient to refer to the relevant section of a report made by an officer present, Col. von Elsner, commander of the Duke of Brunswick's Regiment at Auerstaedt:

'. . . We knew nothing about the disposition of the enemy or the terrain. Gaping holes appeared between the battalions and regiments. I dealt with the deployment of the 2nd Battalion to the left of the village of Rehhausen, and then had to hand it over to its commander so that I could bring up the 1st Battalion. I advanced into the above village—to the front of me, a deep, sunken road—and had to enter the village with a right turn onto a footpath. Deploying to either side of a ridge, the battalion, when I last saw the enemy's position, had to make a quarter turn to the left to get an enemy square to its front. I moved to the left against battalions partly already forced back and partly still advancing; and undertook a number of unfortunately isolated and totally unsupported attacks, which were pointless and unco-ordinated and, as a consequence,

unsuccessful. The whole battalion was burning with eagerness to get stuck into the enemy, but on no single advance was it supported by any of the neighbouring battalions. It undertook several attacks like this; but, at the point of making the bayonet charge, lacking any support at all, it had to fall back. This was always accomplished calmly and in good order, although accompanied by a murderous fire.'

It can be seen from this report how time and again Elsner stresses that he was left out on a limb

Normal Infantry Battalion, 1811: an NCO, privates, and an officer all in parade dress—from Thuemen. Note the way that different plumes distinguish rank.

Normal-Infanterie-Bataillon.
1811.

The blessing of the colours of the Foot Guards in the courtyard of the palace in Koenigsberg, 1808—by Richard Knoetel. See also Plate F.

when co-ordinated actions could well have brought about a successful attack. It can also be seen from this report that the major problem this officer had was not caused by the linear formation as such, but by a failure of the command structure.

The lessons of the 1806 campaign were considered and analysed by the Military Reorganisation Committee; and on 17 July 1809, for the first time ever, an *Instruction* on tactics for brigades was issued. (Not to be forgotten here is that by this time, a Prussian brigade was the equivalent of a division in most armies.) This was later incorporated into the 1812 *Regulations*. The echelon of battalions in line was abandoned in favour of a 'chequer-board' formation of battalions in column and line. A Prussian brigade from 1809 to 1815 consisted of three main battle elements, namely the skirmish line, the main battle line and the reserve. The wartime brigades of 1812 to 1815 varied in strength and composition according to circumstances and conditions, but their tactical deployment followed the principles of the 1809 *Instruction* and the 1812 *Regulations*.

The four brigades of which an army corps tended to consist were used in a similar fashion, that is as a feint, a main attack and a reserve. This is explained in the *Instruction* of 10 August 1813. One brigade was to attack the enemy's flank to draw his attention. The reserve artillery would be concentrated at the point of the main attack, which would be made by one or two brigades. The fourth would be the reserve, and was used where necessary.

The formations adopted by the battalions within a brigade depended largely on the role the brigade was to play in the attack. The feint would be required to attract the enemy's attention and hold it until the main attack got under way. To do so it would need to maintain a sustained fire-fight, and thus deployed a disproportionately large number of skirmishers. Initially the Fusilier Battalions would deploy into line and send their skirmishers forward to start the fire-fight. Other battalions from the brigade would support and replace them as required, depending on the duration and ferocity of the fire-fight.

The brigades involved in the main attack would

deploy their light battalions in skirmish order, but would tend to keep the remainder formed in close order column so that they could be used for bayonet charges once the enemy showed signs of wavering. Should a larger skirmish element be required, then the skirmish platoons of the Third Rank of the Line battalions were expected to provide it. (For a fuller explanation of Prussian skirmisher tactics, see MAA No. 149, *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815*.)

The reserve would tend to use most if not all of its battalions in close-order column, as its function was usually to close the battle and drive home the successful main attack.

A number of diagrams are reproduced here, to explain graphically the tactics used in the latter part of the Napoleonic Wars.

The tactics used at brigade and corps level from 1809 were clearly a major advance over the confused manoeuvres of 1806. However, some historians, notably the Freiherr von der Goltz in his work *Rossbach und Jena*, express the view that too great an emphasis was placed on the battalion column from 1808, and that many of the advantages of the line, notably its greater firepower, were forgotten. Perhaps he is right when he argues that what was really needed was to integrate the skirmishers with the close-order troops, and that this could have been done without abandoning the linear formation. To favour the column and skirmisher tactics may well have been to 'throw out the baby with the bathwater'.

Uniforms

Frederick the Great was succeeded on the throne in 1786 by Frederick William II, who started to institute a number of changes in the uniforms of the infantry.

From 1788, the tricorn worn by the Musketeers and the mitre-cap of the Grenadiers were replaced by a hat with two flaps known as the 'casquet'. The flaps were edged with a narrow white wool trim and fastened by cords to a button on top of the hat, and thus could be lowered in bad weather, although this was not often done. On the front flap was a brass or silver badge, depending on button colour, known as the 'Hutschild' (hat-shield). That of the Grenadiers

Foot Guard Regiment, 1812: officer in undress, officer in full dress, privates and NCO in parade dress—from Thuemen. See also Plate F.

was in the form of a grenade, that of the Musketeers the royal monogram ('FWR II'). There was also a small plume on the hat, although, as a distinction, the Grenadiers had a white plume of artificial feathers instead.

Hairstyles also changed. The queue was shortened and now only reached to the middle of the back. The practice of powdering the hair fell into disuse except for parades.

Officers retained their tricorns, and from December 1794 started to wear black cockades on them. From March 1795 they had mixed silver-black cords.

The dark blue tunics were cut in a more comfortable fashion, and had narrow lapels which could be buttoned over for extra warmth in cold weather by means of six buttons. A seventh closed the lapel at the neck. Most regiments had 'Brandenburg' cuffs, i.e. with a vertical patch and three buttons; but the term 'Brandenburg cuff' was not officially in use until 1808. There was only one, narrow shoulder strap, sewn just behind and below the top of the left shoulder. It was known as the 'dragoon', and was in the regimental colour (see chart below).

The waistcoat and trousers were white except in the Grenadier Guard Battalion (which incidentally did retain its mitre cap and old uniform), and in the Duke of Brunswick's Regiment (No.21), both of which had theirs in pale straw colour. Neckstocks were black except in Regiment No.46, where the men wore red ones but the officers had black.

Regimental distinctions were complex, and for space reasons it is only possible here to quote a selection of representative examples, in the accompanying Table A. Note that facings normally comprised the tunic collar, lapels, cuffs and shoulder strap, while tail turnbacks were poppy-red throughout.

A large black leather cartridge box containing 60 rounds was carried on a broad white strap over the left shoulder to the right hip. There was a large brass badge on the centre of the flap; this varied in size and design from regiment to regiment, but was usually either the Prussian Eagle or Royal Monogram. Many regimental badges dated from

Garde-Regiment zu Fuss.
1812.

Table A: Representative distinctions, 1792–97

Regt. No.	*Colour of facings*	*Buttons*	*Other distinctions*
4	pale blue	white	22 white round loops; officers, 24 in gold.[1]
10	pale blue	white	22 white round loops; officers, 24 in silver.
11	carmine	white	22 white round loops; officers, 24 in silver.
19	orange	white	24 white loops, pointed at both ends with tassels; officers, 26 silver embroidered buttonholes.
21	red	yellow	26 white loops with two red stripes, pointed at each end with white tassels; officers, 30 gold loops.
28	chamois	white	Officers had no shoulder strap.
29	carmine	yellow	22 white round loops inter-woven with crimson; officers, 24 gold loops.
31	dark pink	yellow	Dark blue collars and cuffs piped in dark pink.
32	chamois	yellow	
34	red	white	Dark blue collars and cuffs; officers, 18 silver embroidered buttonholes, narrow hat lace, no shoulder strap.
36	white	white	
37	red	white	Dark blue collar and cuffs with white piping. White piping also on the flaps and all seams.
39	chamois	yellow	Dark blue collar and cuffs.
40	dark pink	white	Dark blue collar and cuffs; officers, 34 silver loops.
43	orange	white	
44	black	yellow	Dark blue collar, 22 white/orange round loops; officers' distinctions in velvet, 24 gold loops.
45	carmine	yellow	Dark blue shoulder straps, 22 white loops pointed at the rear; officers' distinctions in velvet, 24 gold loops.
49	orange	white	Dark blue shoulder straps; officers, 24 silver loops.
53	pale blue	white	Officers, 4 silver loops.
54	chamois	white	Dark blue collars and cuffs; officers, 4 silver loops.
55	pale blue	yellow	Officers, 4 gold loops.

the reign of Frederick the Great and bore his monogram. The Grenadier Guards had a tombak grenade in each corner of the flap as well as a central badge. The Guard (IR No.15) had silver-plated badges, and their Flank Grenadiers also had grenades in each corner.

The sidearm was worn on a white waist belt. The brown calfskin knapsack was worn on the left hip on a white belt 3 to 4 cm wide carried over the right shoulder. This was issued only on campaign and

[1]Coats with 22 loops usually had 14 on the lapel, four below the chest, and four on the sleeves. IR No.19 had six on the sleeves, four on the pockets and none below the chest. IR No.21 had six on the sleeves, two on the back.

Musketeers of the 1st and 2nd West Prussians (6th and 7th Infantry Regiments) in 1813 campaign dress and personal equipment. (Knoetel, reproduced by kind permission of the Franck'sche Verlagshandlung, W. Spemann of Stuttgart, Germany.)

Musketiere
vom 1. und 2. Westpreussischen Infanterie-Regiment
1813.

Grenadier. Offiziere.

Kaiser Alexander-Grenadier-Regiment.

1815.

Though slightly marred by the original fold, this reproduction of Carl Roechling's painting of the battle of Gross-Goerschen on 2 May 1813 gives a good impression of how Prussian attack columns operated in conjunction with skirmishers.

manoeuvres. A grey linen breadbag fixed on either a leather or a linen strap was also carried, hanging below the knapsack. On campaign, a number of men were required to carry field canteens and items of camping equipment.

The men of the depot battalions had collars and cuffs in the regimental colours, but had no shoulder straps, loops or trim. The regimental number was stamped on the buttons. The Guards (No.6 and No.15) and Battalion Troschke (No.50) did not have depot battalions. Hats were as for the Musketeers; waistcoat and trousers were white. They wore black neckstocks (red for IR No.29); black twill gaiters; and no badge on the cartridge box. They had no sidearms or sword knots, just the bayonet carried in the crossbelt, except for the depot battalions of IRs No.44, 45 and 48.

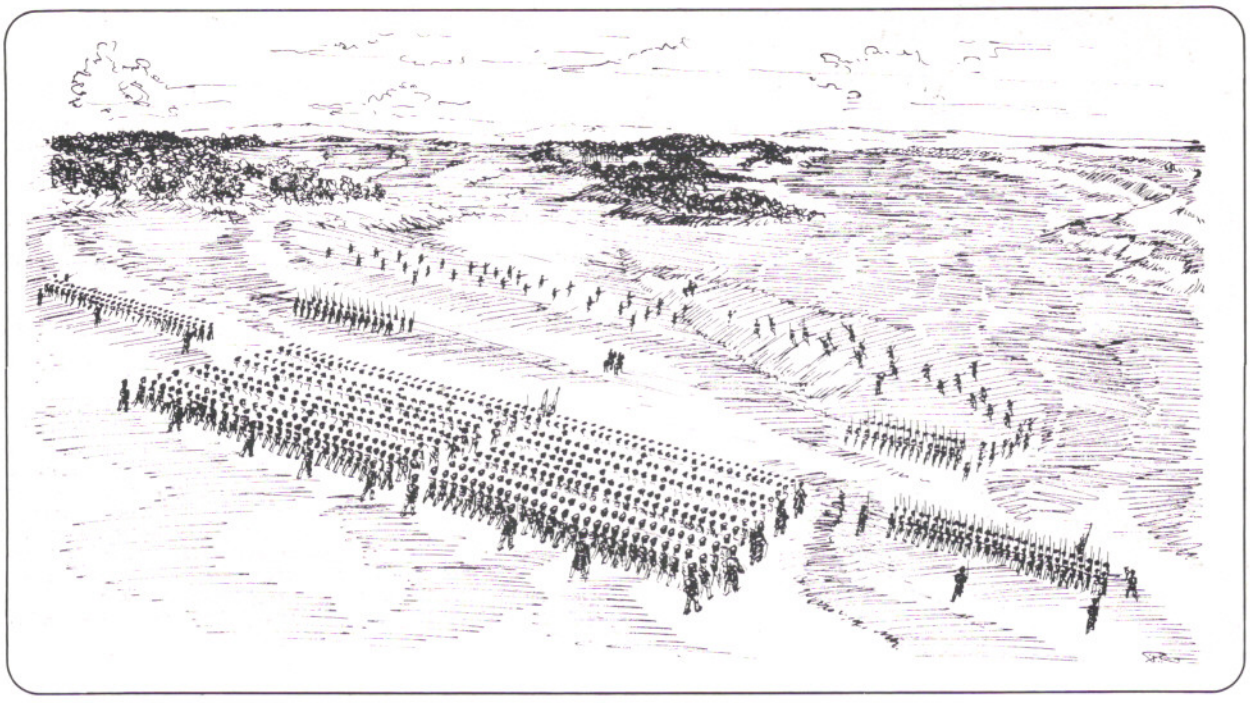
A Cabinet Order of 31 August 1793 regulated the colouring of the sword knots worn on the sidearm. The 12 companies of an infantry regiment were to wear, in numerical order: white, black, dark blue, light blue, green, dark red, light red, orange, yellow, brown, ash-grey and violet. Such knots were to be introduced from 1 June 1794, and had to be carried by every company within two years.

Grenadier and officers of the Kaiser Alexander Grenadiers, 1815: an excellent illustration of the new uniforms issued towards the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Note the shakos, epaulettes, trousers with foot lap, and the way the rolled greatcoat is worn under the knapsack. (Knoetel, Franck'sche Verlagshandlung.)

1797–1808

Frederick William III came to the throne in 1797. The early part of his reign was marked by numerous changes—both major and minor—in uniform, so the following can only be taken as an outline. Full details of these uniforms can be found in Volume 1 of Kling's work, available from some large reference libraries and recently reprinted: see Bibliography of my *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815*, MAA No. 149.

The infantry now received tunics cut closely in a frocked style. The lapels and turnbacks were now sewn down, and thus could no longer be buttoned over. The collar was higher and wider but still not stiffened. The white linen waistcoats were withdrawn, and instead a false waistcoat was sewn into the tunic. On 4 November 1801 it was ordered that the lapels should no longer run at an angle to the



Impression of an attack column, with the Third Rank formed into platoons for skirmishing. (Richard Riehn, reproduced by kind permission of The Courier Publishing Co.)

hips, but rather straight down and hooked together at the lower edge. Only the tails were lined in red; the lining inside the tunic was twill, and after 1804 made from a coarser cloth. The regiments wearing black neckstocks received a white tie-band, as already seen on the red neckstocks. What is clear from the above is that the infantry tunics were generally cheaper in quality and inferior in cut. They proved very unpopular, and attempts were later made to improve the uniform.

The tricorn was re-introduced, although its shape was somewhat different to that worn in the days of Frederick the Great. The Plume and cords were in regimental colours. The queue was shortened to just below the collar, and the side locks were abolished. The hair was now powdered only for parades. NCOs, Schuetzen and Grenadiers wore moustaches; Musketeers did not.

The Grenadiers received caps of a new style which had a black lacquered leather plate trimmed with a wreath of ruffled black wool. The leather peak was trimmed with white lace, and above it was a brass badge with the black eagle below a grenade. The back of the plate was painted in the regimental colour; regiments with white facings painted theirs light blue. The lower head part was made of black felt and had a four-finger-wide band in the regimental colour, trimmed in white on the upper and lower edges, or in light blue for regiments with white facings. On the left was the white plume, now made of short goose feathers.

A brigade deployed in echelon by regiment to the left, with cavalry on the left flank and a natural obstruction on the right.

A brigade deployed in echelon by regiment to the right, with the flanks covered by cavalry and a natural obstruction.

The wearing of twill overalls over the white linen knee breeches and black gaiters was becoming increasingly common. A Cabinet Order of 24 August 1801 stated that on mobilisation, all the infantry should have these overalls, and this appears to have been the case in 1805 and 1806, although regiments of the Potsdam garrison had long white linen trousers.

On 27 September 1806 the king ordered that the infantry should be supplied with greatcoats by public donation; and although this appeal came too late for the bulk of the army, many of the men involved in the winter campaigns in East Prussia and Silesia were supplied with them.

It was intended to introduce a new uniform from 1807, but the outbreak of war in 1806 prevented this. Briefly, a Russian-style shako was to be introduced, along with a new tunic which could be buttoned over. The new uniform introduced after the Peace of Paris was similar, although not identical.

From 1799, officers of the Grenadier Battalions wore white feather plumes with a black base on their hats; black knee-boots; and were armed with an épée instead of the spontoon. An order dated 10 November 1801 instructed officers to wear the undress coat, i.e. without the usual embroidery, in normal service and in the field. Its lapels could be buttoned over. The broad silver/black waistsash

(cont. on p. 25)

The battalion attack column, the top of the diagram being the direction of the enemy. Large numbers indicate the platoons, so that each company is, in effect, drawn up in six ranks: 5 and 6 form one company, 7 and 8 another, etc. Key: C = captain; S = skirmish captain; 1, 2, 3, 4 = lieutenants, by seniority; D = battalion drummer. Musicians are shown in the centre of the column; the battalion commander and adjutant, to the right, on horseback. H = the skirmish captain's horse held by his groom; when skirmish platoons are formed by pulling out the Third Rank of each platoon, the skirmish captain mounts his horse. For details of the use of the Third Rank, see MAA No. 149, *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815.*

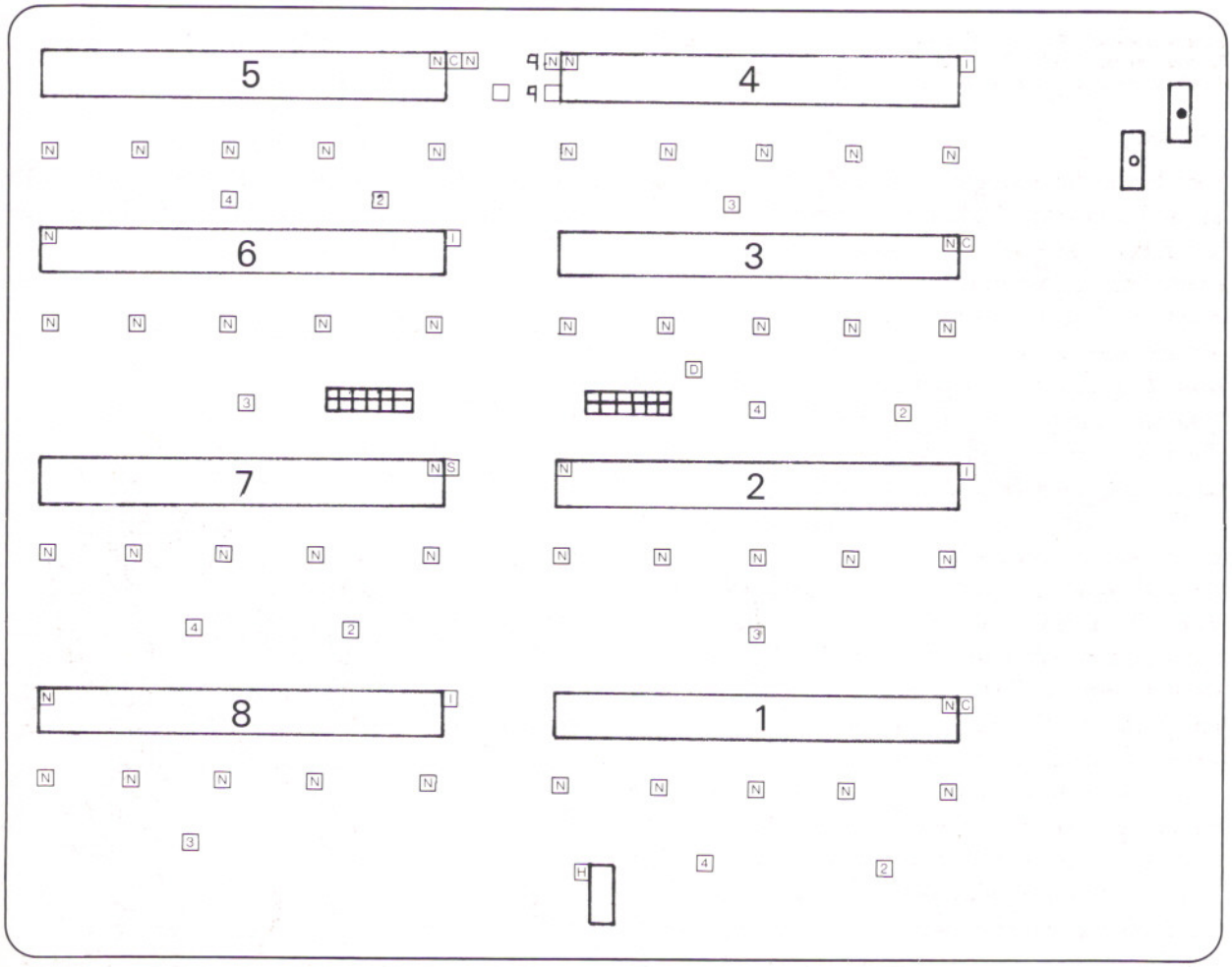


Table B: Regimental distinctions, 1806

No.	Collar, cuffs & shoulder straps	Buttons	Decorations	Plume
1	poppy-red	white	22 white loops pointed at front	white
2	dull orange	yellow	6 dark red loops with white tassels	black, red centre
3	poppy-red not on sh.straps	yellow	6 black and white coiled loops with tassels	black/white mixed
4	orange	yellow	10 white loops with blue stripes and tassels	light blue with red ring
5	very pale straw	yellow	6 orange loops with white tassels	yellow-white-red
6	scarlet, white sh.straps	yellow	22 golden pointed loops (16 on the lapels, 4 on the cuffs, 2 on the back)	Narrow gold trim on hat; black cockade with gold clasp; red-white cords
7	dark pink	white		dark pink
8	scarlet	yellow	28 white pointed loops with 2 blue stripes (11 on each lapel)	white-yellow-red
9	scarlet	yellow	22 oblong white loops; white trim on the cuffs	orange with dark red centre
10	lemon yellow	white	10 white/red striped loops with tassels	lemon yellow
11	crimson	white	10 blue/crimson striped loops with tassels	red
12	dull orange	yellow	22 white loops with tassels	red, blue centre
13	white	white	10 white loops with tassels	pale yellow
14	dull orange	yellow	16 white pinked loops with red stripes (12 on lapels, 4 on cuffs)	orange
15	poppy-red		30 silver pointed loops (16 on	Hat with broad silver
1st. Bn	white sh. straps	silver	lapels, 4 underneath lapels, 4 on cuffs, 4 on pocket flaps, 2	trim, black cockade with silver clasp,
2nd. Bn	poppy-red	silver on ivory	on back); silver lace around collar, cuffs and shoulder straps	black/white cords, white feather plume
16	dull orange	yellow	6 broad, black/red striped loops with tassels	white-black-red
17	white	yellow	22 red/white striped loops with tassels	green-red-white
18	dark pink	white	22 white loops with tassels	white-red-green
19	orange	white	10 white loops with tassels	white, centre orange
20	scarlet	yellow	white/blue striped trim around lapels and cuffs	red-white-green
21	scarlet	white	26 red/white striped loops pointed at both ends with tassels (16 on lapels, 4 underneath, 4 on cuff patches, 2 on back)	red-black-white-black
22	poppy-red	yellow	10 white/red striped pointed loops; same trim on cuffs	white, centre blue and red mixed
23	dark pink	white	10 white/blue loops with tassels	white-red mixed
24	poppy-red	yellow	22 white/red striped loops, rounded at front; same trim on lapels and cuffs	yellow-black-white-red
25	scarlet	yellow	22 white/blue striped loops with tassels	white-yellow-red
26	dull orange	yellow	10 orange loops with white tassels	white, centre red
27	poppy-red	yellow	white twisted trim on cuffs and lapels	red, centre yellow
28	chamois	white		orange
29	carmine	yellow	10 white/blue/carmine striped loops	white-red-blue
30	chamois	white	10 white/blue/red striped loops	white-blue-red
31	pink	yellow		white-yellow-pink
32	chamois	yellow		red-white-blue-yellow
33	white	yellow		white-orange-red
34	poppy-red	white		white-blue-white-red
35	sulphur yellow	white		red-white-red-white
36	white	white		blue, centre white
37	carmine	white		red, centre white
38	scarlet	yellow		white-orange-white-orange
39	white	yellow	6 white/red striped loops with tassels	white
40	dark pink	white		white with dark pink ring
41	light crimson	yellow	6 yellow pointed loops	crimson with white ring
42	orange	yellow		white with orange ring
43	orange	white		orange, centre white
44	chamois	yellow	10 white/blue striped loops with tassels	black, centre light blue
45	lemon yellow	yellow	10 white/red striped loops with tassels	red-black-yellow
46	scarlet	yellow		red-yellow-black
47	lemon yellow	yellow		yellow, centre red
48	poppy-red	white	22 white loops with tassels	blue-black-orange
49	white	white	6 white/blue striped loops with tassels	orange, centre blue
50	light crimson	white	6 white pointed loops	crimson-red-crimson-red
51	lemon yellow	white		blue, centre yellow
52	scarlet	white		white-blue-red
53	light yellow	yellow		white, centre red
54	chamois	white		crimson, centre yellow
55	crimson	yellow		crimson-yellow-white
56	scarlet	white		scarlet
57	dark pink	yellow	10 white/dark pink striped loops with tassels	white, centre dark pink
58	light yellow	white	10 white loops with tassels	white, centre light yellow
59	white	yellow		white, centre crimson
60	lemon yellow	yellow		white, centre black and orange mixed

Notes—Inf.Regts. Nos. 2, 9, 14, 16 got coloured collars instead of dark blue as a result of the order of 31 August 1805. Regts. Nos. 7, 15, 33, 38, 41, 42, 47, 50, 51, 52 and the service uniform of No. 6 had 'Swedish' cuffs; Nos. 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27 had round cuffs; all others had 'Brandenburg' cuffs, i.e. round with an open patch and three buttons.
Loops—Tunics with six had four below the lapels, two on the back; ten – plus four on the cuff patches; 22—plus 12 in pairs on the lapels.
IR.No.6—The Grenadier Guard Battalion retained its old 1740 uniform for parades. A service uniform of the new cut was worn on other occasions, with a gold trim.

Infantry Regiment Holstein-Beck (No.11), 1794:
1: Grenadier, parade dress
2: Musketeer, campaign dress
3: Officer, service dress

Infantry Regiment Wartensleben (No. 59), 1803-06:
1, 2: Officers
3: Private, service dress

Infantry Regiment Ruechel (No. 2), 1806:
1: Officer, campaign dress
2, 3: Privates, campaign dress

1: Grenadier, Inf. Regt. Winning (No. 23); parade dress, 1806
2: Grenadier, Inf, Regt. Courbière (No. 58); campaign dress, 1806
3: Grenadier NCO, Inf. Regt. Kropff (No. 31); campaign dress, 1806

Infantry Regiment des Koenigs (No. 18); parade dress, 1805:
1: Officer
2: Drummer
3: Private

Foot Guards Regiment, 1808-13:
1: Officer, undress, 1808
2: Officer, service dress, 1808
3: Grenadier, parade dress, 1813

12th Infantry Regiment (2nd Silesian), 1808-13:
1: Soldier, camp dress
2: Musketeer, campaign dress, 1812
3: NCO, winter parade dress

1: Musketeer, 8th Inf. Regt. (Life Regt.), 1815
2, 3: Grenadiers, 1st Foot Guards Regt., 1815

was worn over the coat with the tassels hanging behind the épée. Musketeer officers also adopted knee-boots; only those of the Guards were allowed to wear gaiters, and then only on occasions when the men wore them also. From 18 February 1805 the broad hat lace was replaced by a narrower type. The officers' hats and their plumes were very tall and made their wearers conspicuous targets for enemy snipers in 1806—especially in the Grenadiers, where the men wore an entirely different headdress. It was not unknown for officers to cover their hats with waterproof material when on campaign. The wearing of long, buttoned riding overalls, usually blue, was also common. Blue double-breasted overcoats with coloured collars and cuffs were also worn, and blue greatcoats with folded collars were sometimes seen.

The accompanying Table B lists all regimental distinctions applying in 1806.

1808–15

From 1808, there were some fundamental changes in the uniforms of the entire army. Frederick William III's close contacts with the Russian Army from the end of 1806 influenced his choice of cut and style—the double-breasted tunic and the shako. The old showy uniforms disappeared, due to the great poverty of the state. Brandenburg-Prussia had not been a wealthy state prior to the catastrophe of 1806, and now Prussia had to pay a massive indemnity to the French and support a large French army of occupation within greatly reduced territorial boundaries; there were hardly the funds available for new uniforms and equipment, and the style was very sombre indeed. That is not to say, however, that there were not certain improvements—better quality cloth for the tunics, the introduction of greatcoats, etc. Moreover, the regimental clothing manufacturers were gradually placed under the supervision of soldiers who had been tailors by trade.

The shako was made of black felt and was seven inches high, with a circumference of 22 inches around the upper edge. Around the lower edge it was reinforced with black leather; the upper edge was trimmed with a white band for privates, gold for NCOs and officers. The black leather chinstrap was $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. A black and white (officers, black and silver) woollen pompon was worn at the top of the shako. Grenadiers had a brass flying eagle badge on the front of the shako, Musketeers the Royal Monogram 'FWR'. The officers had no badge at first, but instead a black and white cockade with a brass clasp. Later on, however, they received the appropriate badge instead. On each side of the officer's shako was a small gold heraldic eagle holding a double gold chain which ran around the shako. On parade, the Grenadiers fixed a white plume to their shakos, the NCOs' version having a black tip, the musicians' a red tip and the officers' a black base. In February 1810 the entire Life Regiment was issued with plumes to be worn on parade: these were short, broad and made of hair. Privates and musicians had black plumes, NCOs a white base, oboists white with a red base. Officers received a black feather plume with a white spot on the top. From March 1810 the Grenadiers were supplied with the same plumes except for the oboists, who wore the NCO pattern. On normal service, and on campaign, the shako was worn with a black oilskin cover.

From 1814 a new type of shako was introduced. It was only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and more belled, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; at the top it had black leather side chevrons, no trim, an elliptical pompon, and brass chinscales attached by rosettes. On parade cords and tassels were worn, hanging to the right shoulder and fastened to the second button. Those of the privates were white, those of the NCOs black and white, while officers had silver and black. The badges worn on previous shakos were retained. The new regiments, from No.13 onwards, formed from the Reserve Battalions, had the cockade and brass clasp instead of a badge.

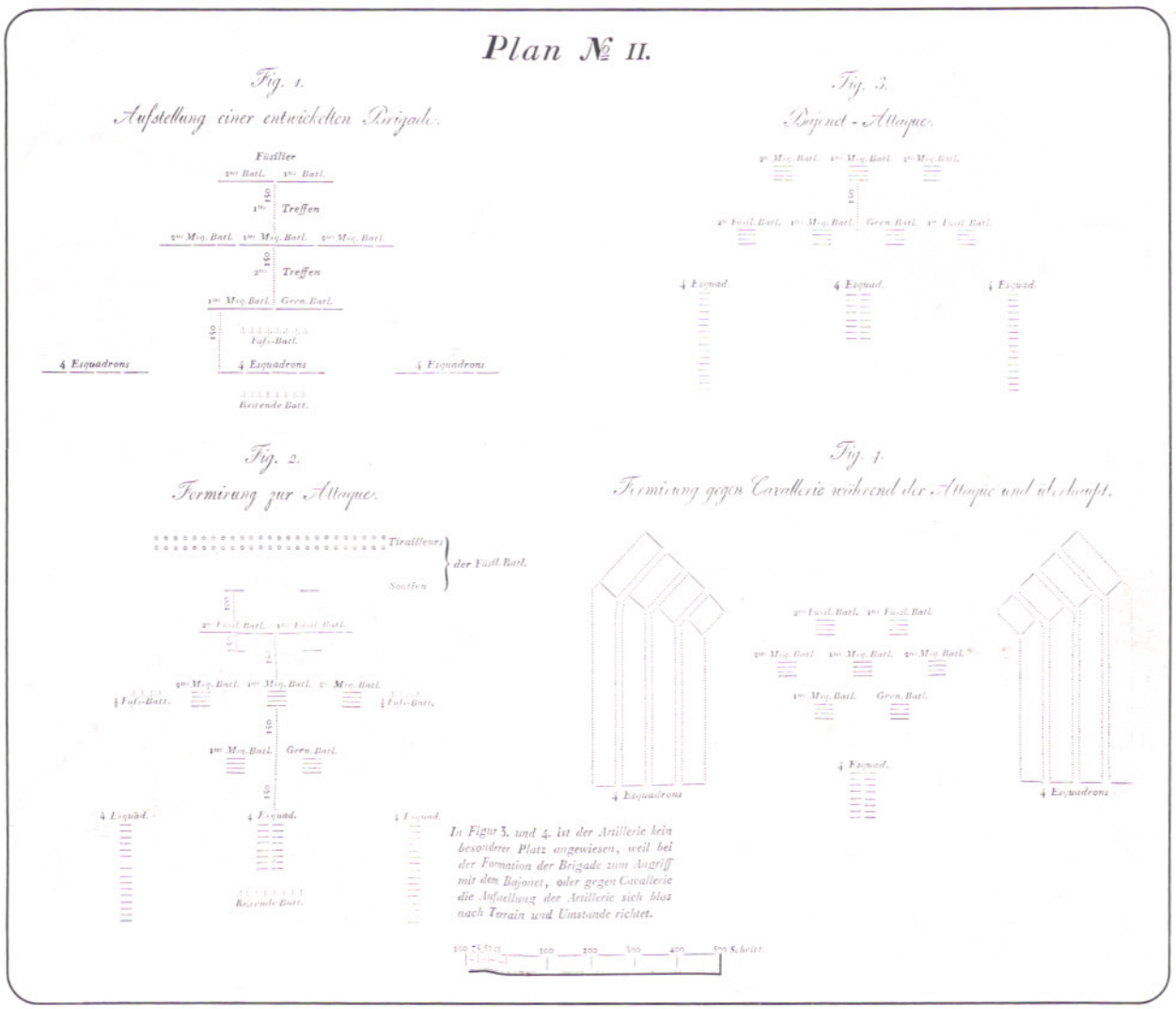
The shakos worn by the (1st) Foot Guards were broadly similar to those worn by the Line except that the officers' and NCOs' trim was silver; the badge was a silver star, and for officers had an enamelled centre. From 1807 the plume was 13 inches high and 7 to 9 inches in circumference. It was made of white goose feathers for privates, with a black tip for NCOs, a red tip for drummers, and a black base for officers. On the entry march into Berlin on 23 December 1809, plumes of goat's hair were worn by the two Grenadier Battalions of the Guard—white for privates, with a black tip for NCOs; red plumes for musicians, white-over-red for oboists; and large white flowing feather plumes with

a black base for officers. The eagles and chains on Foot Guards officers' shakos were silver. The new-style shakos were worn by the 1st Foot Guards from December 1813. On parade all ranks added tall, thin, horsehair plumes. NCOs had black with a white tip, musicians a red plume, oboists a red plume with a white tip, and officers and men plain black.

Brigade tactics (slightly distorted by the fold in the original) from the *1812 Regulations*. Fig. 1 at *top left* shows a brigade fully deployed, the battalions in line. Fig. 2 at *bottom left* shows the attack formation. Fig. 3 at *top right* shows the formation used for bayonet attacks: the skirmish line rejoins its parent battalions which then fall back on the second wave, re-forming into column. Fig. 4 at *bottom right* shows the formation to be used against cavalry: the chequerboard formation of infantry battalions in square provide mutual assistance while the cavalry move up in reserve on the flanks. All distances—dotted lines—are shown here in paces. Where no artillery is shown, this is because it has to deploy according to terrain and circumstances.

From 1807 the hair was no longer queued, and from 1811, the practice of powdering it for parade was abolished.

Dark blue double-breasted tunics with a high, open collar were introduced in 1808. The collar and 'Brandenburg' cuffs were in the provincial colour, the cuff-patches dark blue, tail turnbacks poppy-red, and buttons brass. The colour of the shoulder straps indicated the seniority of the regiment within the province and were, in descending order: white, poppy-red, yellow and light-blue. The (1st) Foot Guards had poppy-red collars, 'Swedish' cuffs with two bars of white lace (silver for officers), white shoulder straps and buttons. NCOs had lace in the button colour around the top of the cuff and along the front and lower edge of the collar. From 1814 a


Plan № II.
Fig. 1.
Aufstellung einer entwickelten Brigade.
Füsilier
Treffen
Treffen
Reitende Batt.
Fig. 3.
Bajonet-Attaque.
Fig. 2.
Formirung zur Attaque.
Tirailleurs
der Füsil. Batl.
Soutien
Reitende Batt.
Fig. 4.
Formirung gegen Cavallerie während der Attaque und Gefechts.
In Figur 3. und 4. ist der Artillerie kein besonderer Platz angewiesen, weil bei der Formation der Brigade zum Angriff mit dem Bajonet, oder gegen Cavallerie die Aufstellung der Artillerie sich blos nach Terrain und Umstande richtet.
Schritt.

Obverse and reverse of the Prussian campaign medal for veterans of 1813–14: the dates on the obverse are badly worn here. The inscription round the edge of the reverse reads 'Gott war mit uns, Ihm sei die Ehre!' ('God was with us, to Him be the honour'). In the centre, below the royal monogram, is the inscription 'Preussens tapfern Kriegern' ('To Prussia's brave warriors'). The medals were made of cannon bronze melted down from captured French artillery. (Author's collection)

new style of collar was introduced; it was lower, and closed by hooks and eyes. The NCO lace ran around the front and top edges.

In 1808, the distinctions were as follows:

Regiment	*Collar/cuffs*	*Shoulder straps*
1st E. Prussian	dull orange	white
1st Pommeranian	white	white
2nd E. Prussian	dull orange	poppy-red
3rd E. Prussian	dull orange	yellow
4th E. Prussian	dull orange	light blue
1st W. Prussian	carmine	white
2nd W. Prussian	carmine	poppy-red
Life Regiment	poppy-red	white
Colberg Regiment	white	poppy-red
2nd Brandenburg	poppy-red	poppy-red
Silesian Inf. Batt.	pink	white
1st Silesian	yellow	white
2nd Silesian	yellow	poppy-red

The Grenadier Battalions had the distinctions of their parent regiments, so each two companies had different coloured shoulder straps—except for the Life Regt.'s full battalion of grenadiers.

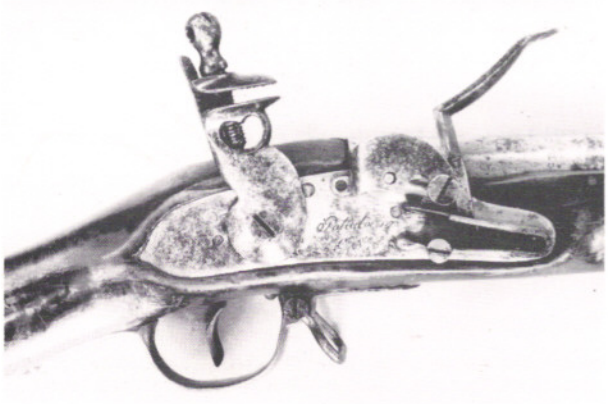
In 1815 a number of reserve, foreign and volunteer formations were incorporated into the line as regiments Nos. 13 to 32. Most had not received their new uniforms by the Waterloo Campaign, although officers tended to wear the new uniform. Distinctions were:

Province	*Regiments*	*Collar/cuffs*
E. Prussia	1, 3, 4, 5	dull orange
Pommerania	2, 9, 14, 21	white
Brandenburg	8, 12, 20, 24	poppy-red

Obverse of the later 1814 pattern medal; the reverse was as the 1813–14 medal. (Author's collection)

Lock of the 'new' Prussian musket of 1809, as manufactured at Neisse in Upper Silesia. Note the shield around the pan, protecting the priming from the weather, and the firer's face from the flare of the priming.

Lock of the 1809 musket as manufactured at Potsdam.



Lock of the 1809 musket as manufactured at Saarn in the Rhineland.

Province	*Regiments*	*Collar/cuffs*
W. Prussia	6, 7, 16, 17	carmine
Silesia	10, 11, 13, 15	yellow
Magdeburg	26, 27, 31, 32	light blue
Westphalia	18, 19, 28, 29	pink
Rhine	22, 23, 25, 30	madder red

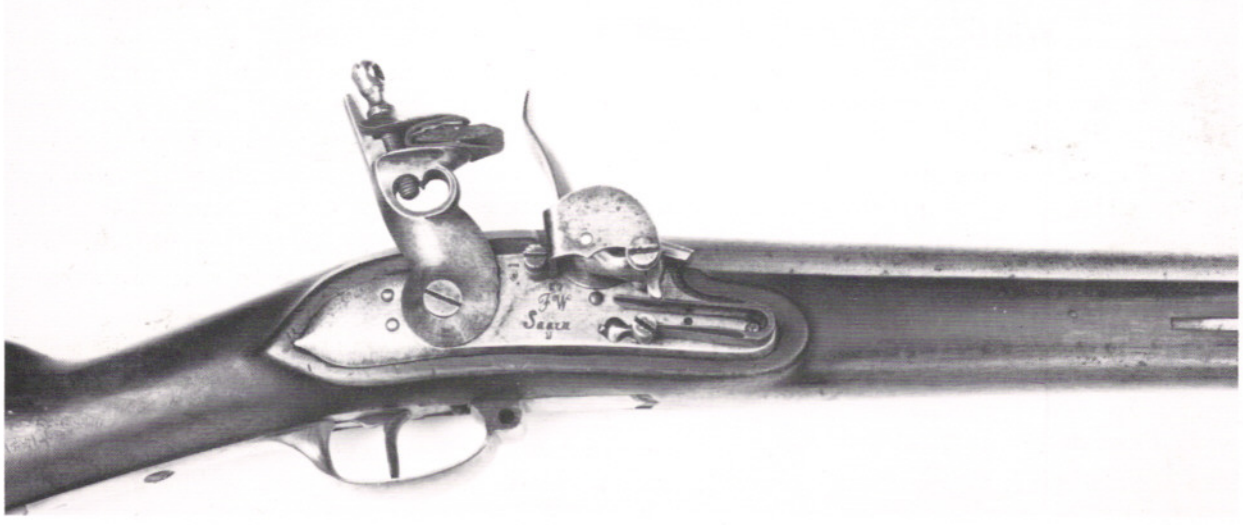
The same system of shoulder strap colouring was retained.

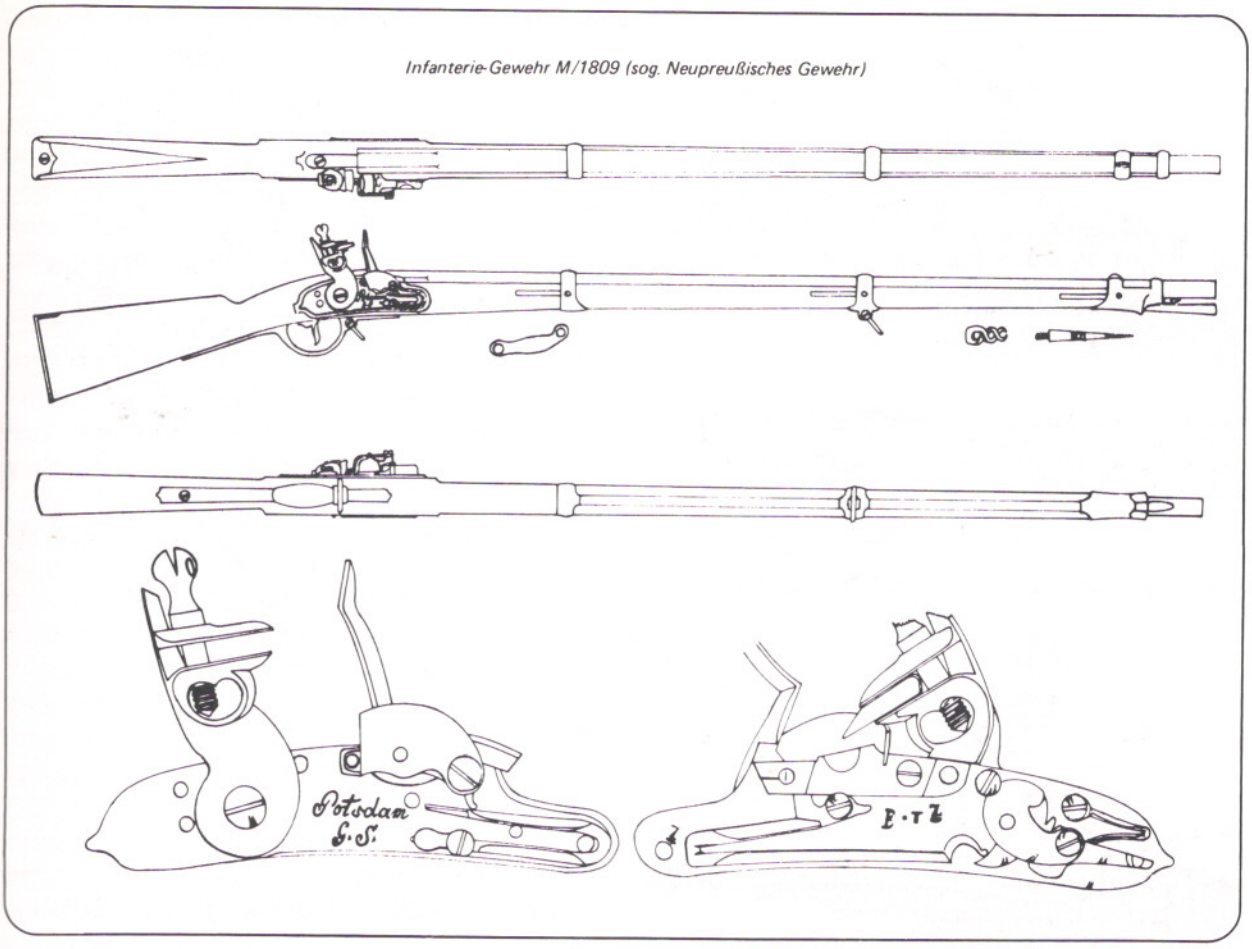
Officers wore tunics similar to those of the men but with longer tails and with officers' distinctions on the shoulder straps. From 23 October 1808 Line infantry officers wore shoulder straps in the regimental colour, and rank was indicated by silver and black lace ½ inch wide. Lieutenants had one strip of lace along the centre of the strap; captains, one strip along the two long sides of the strap; staff officers, lace on all four sides.

From 18 June 1812 lieutenants were ordered to wear the style of strap that captains had worn, and captains were ordered to wear those of the staff officer. On 27 August 1813 staff officers were ordered to wear epaulettes. The slider had silver edging and the middle was in button colour. The field was in the regimental colour and the crescent in the button colour.

In 1814 officers' shoulder straps were abolished and epaulettes issued to all ranks. Rank was distinguished as follows: lieutenants, lace on each edge of the slider; captains and staff officers, lace on each edge and the top of the slider, as well as silver crescents and fringes, irrespective of button colour.

The six Grenadier Battalions were formed into





General arrangement drawing of the 1809 musket. Length, 143 cm; barrel, 104cm. (Reproduced by kind permission of Biblio Verlag, Osnabrueck, Germany)

two regiments in 1814, the Czar of Russia being colonel-in-chief of one, the Emperor of Austria of the other. The Grenadier Regiments had poppy-red collars and 'Brandenburg' cuffs, the latter with a dark blue patch. The Kaiser Alexander Grenadier Regiment had white shoulder straps with their colonel-in-chief's monogram in red; the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment, red shoulder straps with a yellow monogram. Buttons were yellow.

The 'Normal-Infanterie-Bataillon' had poppy-red collars and cuffs, the former with white Guard lace, the latter with a blue patch. When the 2nd Foot Guard Regiment was formed in the summer of 1813 it received the uniform of the 'Normal-Infanterie'.

Neckstocks were black for all ranks and regiments. The standard issue trousers for privates and NCOs were grey, with three buttons at the bottom. A strap which passed under the shoe was attached to each leg. Black gaiters were worn, and some units wore black knee-length boots. From January 1814 boots and gaiters were no longer issued. Instead, long trousers with a foot lap and poppy-red piping were worn. Contemporary pictorial records show that there were several variations of legwear. Gaiters continued to be worn after January 1814, over or under the trousers, and there were non-regulation patterns in use. Moreover, shortage of supplies meant that the white linen trousers issued for summer wear were also worn on campaign.

Officers' legwear consisted of black/grey flecked long trousers with 18 brass or German silver buttons one inch apart along the seam. The edge which was buttoned over was piped in red. The trousers were worn over the boots in peace time, but on campaign it was permitted to tuck them into the boots. In

A Prussian shako of 1815, now in the Brussels Army Museum. This surviving piece reminds us of the indifferent quality of manufacture, and of the fact that in wartime conditions uniform items often bore little resemblance to the regulation patterns.

1815 a new pattern was introduced: it did not have the side buttons, and had two one-inch-wide poppy-red stripes each side of the piping. In summer officers wore plain white close-fitting trousers except when on mounted duty, when the usual grey trousers were worn.

When off duty, all infantry officers wore a bicorn made of black felt, decorated with a clasp, black cockade, yellow metal button, silver/black cords and a feather plume. Grenadier officers wore white plumes, others wore black. From 1814 officers of the two Grenadier Regiments had white plumes. Officers' waist sashes were silver with two black silk stripes worked into them. The silver tassels which hung on the left hip were flecked with black.

Black cartridge boxes were worn on the right hip on a two-inch-wide white belt which ran over the left shoulder. NCOs' and privates' boxes had a round brass badge bearing an eagle and trophies on the flap. The (1st) Foot Guards had a star badge, until 1814 in German silver, thereafter in brass. The 'Normal-Infanterie' had the standard-issue infantry badge, the 2nd Foot Guards a brass Guard star.

Privates, musicians and NCOs (except sergeant-majors and ensigns) were supposed to carry the short infantry sabre, but supplies were short in 1808 and only a few units—or NCOs and selected men only—had them. All were issued with the white sword belt, but where they had no sword, they carried their bayonet. Only gradually was the 'new' Prussian sabre issued. It had a brass hilt, a brown leather scabbard and brass fittings. Until October 1810 the sword was carried on a waist belt. From then, a new belt $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide was issued. This could be worn either over the shoulder or around the waist: on parade and garrison duty it was worn around the waist; on campaign and whenever the backpack was worn, it was slung over the shoulder. The Foot Guards continued to be issued with the 'old' Prussian infantry sabre. Sword knots were worn around the hilt of the sabre sword, and indicated the company of the wearer as follows:

Company	*Slider*	*Body*	*Ring*
1st Musketeer	white	white	white
2nd ,,	white	white	yellow
3rd ,,	white	white	blue
4th ,,	white	white	red
5th ,,	green	white	green
6th ,,	yellow	white	yellow
7th ,,	blue	white	blue
8th ,,	red	white	red
1st Light	green	green	green
2nd ,,	yellow	yellow	yellow
3rd ,,	blue	blue	blue
4th ,,	red	red	red
1st Grenadier	white	white	black
2nd ,,	black & white	white	black & white

In all cases, the strap and fringe were white. When the Grenadier Battalions were combined into two regiments, they received straps according to the three-battalion system.

Musketeer and Grenadier officers carried an épée on a white waist belt, in a brown scabbard with brass fittings. The sword knot was silver worked with black.

Knapsacks were made of light brown calfskin, and until 1809 were carried over the left shoulder on a one-inch-wide white strap. From 30 August 1809,

they were carried on two straps, one over each shoulder. From December 1810 an adjustable 1¾-in. chest strap with a brass buckle was added, and from 1814 this strap was fixed. On the left side of the pack were two calfskin loops for holding the sabre when on the march. A field canteen was strapped onto the back of the pack. It had a grey cover for normal duties, white for parade. A grey linen bread bag was issued, slung on a leather strap.

From 20 August 1809 unmounted officers, i.e. company commanders and below, were also required to wear a knapsack. It was of black leather and had white belts. Some officers, especially in the Grenadiers, covered the flap with seal skin.

A Cabinet Order of 6 November 1807 re-introduced the greatcoat. This originally reached nearly to the ankle, but from 1814 it was shortened. Coats were made of dark grey cloth and the collars were in the provincial colour, those of the Guard having no lace. At first they had only one, left-hand shoulder strap; when two straps were subsequently introduced on the knapsacks, it was necessary to have two shoulder straps on the greatcoat as well. From 18 October 1813, collars were grey with Provincial-coloured patches. The greatcoat had six metal buttons in the same colour as those on the tunic. When not in use the greatcoat was worn 'en bandolier' over the left shoulder and pack; on parade, it was worn rolled and strapped on top of the pack.

Officers' overcoats were dark grey, and came down to just above the knee. Collars were high and open until 1814. There were two rows of flat buttons. This was a notably popular garment; but officers could also wear a blue-grey greatcoat with a single row of six domed buttons, and a dark-blue-lined collar in the provincial colour which could either be folded down or fixed up by a gold chain. Its cape reached down below the arms to cover the fingers.

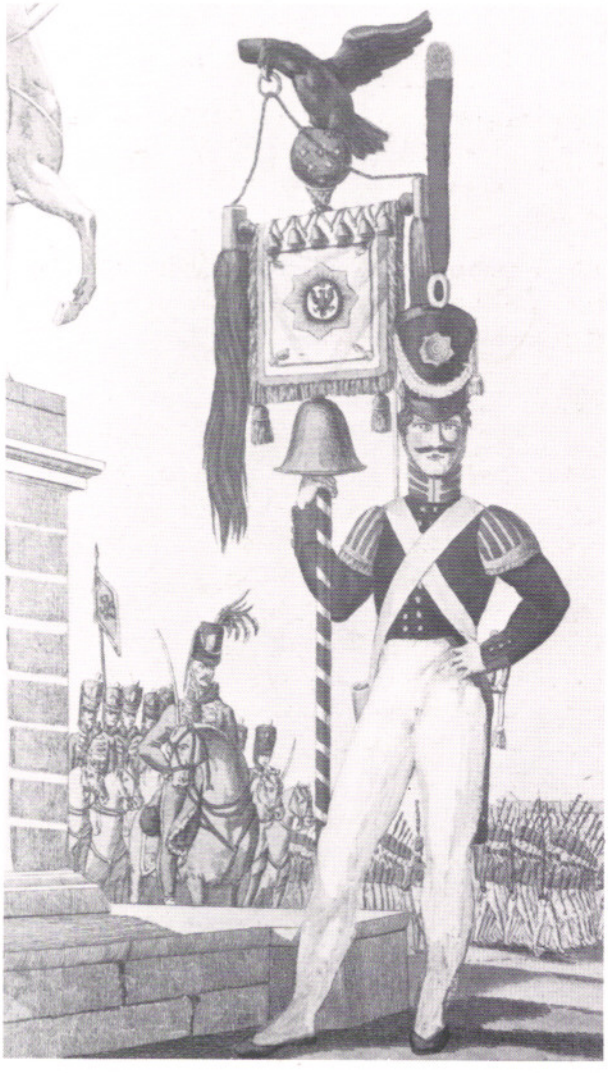
In the Russian campaign of 1812, the Prussian contingent put a black and white badge on their shako covers. Those units involved in the Russian campaign tended to retain this distinction in 1813. In the 1813–14 campaign the Allied troops wore green leaves on their headdress, and a white band on the left arm.

Armament and weapon training

A number of different patterns of musket were in use by the Prussian Line infantry at any one time in the period in question. Those of Prussian manufacture included:

1) The 1782 Pattern, sometimes known as the 1780 Pattern. This was the standard infantry musket in the 1792 and 1806 campaigns. It was also used in the Wars of Liberation, but with a modified butt for better aiming.

2) The 1801 Pattern, also known as the 1805 Pattern or Nothardt musket. It was originally intended that this musket should replace the 1782 Pattern. By the outbreak of war in 1806 a total of



Musician of the 2nd Foot Guards, 1815—from Genty. This regiment formed part of the occupation forces in France after the Hundred Days.

seven battalions had been issued with it. It was an admirable weapon, one of the few infantry muskets of the time to have both a front and a rear sight. Captured stocks were issued by the French to allied states, and production of the weapon ceased in 1806 as its small calibre prevented it from firing ammunition made for other weapons. However, that is not to say that the Prussians stopped using the weapon entirely; in January 1811 the two Grenadier Battalions of the Foot Guards were armed with them, and it is probable that more were used in the Wars of Liberation.

3) The 1809 Pattern, more commonly known as the 'new' Prussian musket. This weapon was one of the best-designed flintlock muskets ever made. The barrel was attached to the stock by means of three brass rings which greatly eased its removal and cleaning. The pan was made of brass, so did not rust and was thus much easier to keep clean. To protect the firer and his comrades from the flash there was a shield around the pan. The touch-hole was conical, like previous Prussian models; so there was no need to prime the pan separately, as this was accomplished from the *inside* when ramming the charge home. The bayonet was fixed by a spring-loaded clip and thus, unlike many of its contemporaries, could not accidentally fall off. Finally, the calibre was large enough to use virtually any available musket ammunition—captured or made for other weapons.

The foreign weapons in use included the French 1777/1802 Pattern or 'Charleville'. Some were in use prior to 1813. In the Army Historical Museum in Rastatt there is one Charleville which has been converted to the Prussian system with a conical touch-hole and pan guard. The first large delivery of French weapons was in January 1813, when the Russians handed over 15,000 captured weapons. Ever-increasing numbers fell into Prussian hands throughout the campaigns of 1813 to 1815. By 1815, it would not be far wrong to say that one-third of the army was armed with them.

In the spring of 1813 the Austrian government, which had yet to declare war on France, secretly supplied 20,000 muskets to the Prussians.

During 1813 the British supplied thousands of 'Brown Besses' to Prussia. About 15,000 are reckoned to have been used in the field by October 1813. These are said to have had a larger bore than normal, which may indicate that the weapons were already well worn before being supplied to the Prussians.

Various Swedish, Russian and Dutch weapons were also used, and hybrids were made from parts salvaged from damaged weapons. There was no question of uniformity of armament even at the

Private of the 8th Infantry Regiment (Life Regiment), 1815—from Genty. A good illustration of the new uniform issued from 1814; note the belled shako dressed with cords; the closed collar; and the foot lap and red stripe of the trousers. See also Plate H.

beginning of the period in question, and by 1813 the then underdeveloped Prussian economy had suffered the effects of years of warfare, defeat and constant drain on limited resources, so the variation in weaponry was enormous.

The Campaign of 1812

Prussia's entry into the war with Russia in alliance with France caused deep, bitter divisions within governmental circles, the officer corps and the nation as a whole. Almost without exception, Frederick William's officers were against the alliance; but for most, loyalty to the crown proved stronger than patriotic sentiment. For some, however, the interests of the nation were paramount, and they were unwilling to fight for France, the country they saw as the enslaver of Germany. A small but significant group of officers, including Clausewitz, quit Prussian service and joined the Russian army. Frederick William took this as a personal affront and never really forgave the offenders, although he later re-admitted them into his service. These rebels thought that their king lacked the courage to stand up to the demands of Napoleonic imperialism. However, his apparent acquiescence was based on a carefully thought-out decision.

Frederick William went to war against Russia only with great reluctance and because he had little choice in the matter. Furtive attempts had been made to secure an alliance with Russia against France; but as much of Prussia was under French occupation, Frederick William needed to be sure that military assistance from Russia was prompt and effective enough to ensure Prussia's security. The Russians were unable to guarantee this, and Frederick William had not forgotten how long it had taken them to assist him in 1806. Prussia started making clandestine preparations for an uprising in 1811—fortifications were improved, and more soldiers were kept on active service than the Treaty of Paris allowed. (This was the peace treaty between Prussia and France, signed in 1808, which restricted the Prussian army to a maximum of 42,000 men.) Plans were made for calling up and arming the reservists. However, Prussia could not hope to stand alone, and the aspirations built up in 1811 were dashed in 1812. The king's decision not to go it alone but to play along with the French for the time being may well have been unpopular in Prussia, but it remained the sensible course of action in the circumstances.

NCO of the Prince of Orange's Regiment (No.19), 1806—from Henschel. This is an example of the new uniform issued to some units on a trial basis in that year. It was intended that the entire army receive it in 1807, but events overtook these plans.

Grawert, a divisional commander at Jena, was given command of the Prussian Auxiliary Corps of 21,000 men. Yorck was appointed his deputy, and as Grawert fell ill during the course of the campaign, Yorck soon succeeded him. The Prussians were, on the whole, unwilling allies, but determined to impress the French with their professionalism. There were a number of clashes between Prussian and French troops; and in

Musketeer of the Regiment Arnim (No.13), parade dress, 1806—from Henschel. For equivalent campaign dress, see Plate C.

Insterburg, when inspecting MacDonald's troops of which the Prussians were a part, Napoleon was shocked by the stony silence with which the Prussian contingent greeted him—the French, Italians, Poles and Confederation troops had all shouted 'Vive l'Empereur!'

On crossing the Russian border, Yorck instructed his men to treat the Russians and their property with respect. The Prussians formed a division in MacDonald's Corps, and he described them as being a fine army, but suspected them of ill will. Despite this, the Prussians always showed their professionalism and determination when it came to a fight with the Russians. During the operations connected with the siege of Riga there was some particularly hard and bloody fighting. Droysen relates: 'At Latschenkrug, there was some heavy fighting going on; the East Prussian Musketeers and Silesian Fusiliers competed with bayonet attacks; when, finally, yet another Finnish Jaeger regiment increased the already superior numbers against them, they would have been done for if the Silesian Hussars had not smashed into the Jaegers' flank, rolled them up and wiped them out. And again, as they were riding back with about 800 prisoners in front of them, enemy Cossacks and dragoons unexpectedly broke out of the undergrowth in front of them, and they all would have been lost had it not been for the bold haste of the skirmishers of two battalions rushing up over open terrain, hiding behind a fence, and giving the enemy cavalry such close and effective fire that all the survivors of these squadrons could do was gallop away. It was with determination and confidence that all arms co-operated in their attacks, each at the right place and right time, with its total energy. After this battle at Latschenkrug—the enemy lost 1,200 prisoners alone—both Russian corps could only now think of falling back.' In these five days of operations around Riga at the end of September and beginning of October 1812, the Russians lost an estimated 5,000 men including 2,500 prisoners. The Prussians lost 1,080 dead, wounded and missing.

The conduct and performance of the Prussian Auxiliary Corps earned it praise even in Napoleon's headquarters; and it was this fine body of fighting men whose defection to the Russians by the Convention of Tauroggen on 30 December 1812 precipitated the uprising in Germany which became known as the 'Wars of Liberation'.

The order-of-battle of this Corps was as follows:

XXVII Division of the Grand Armée

Commanding general: Gen. von Grawert
Chief of the general staff: Col. von Roeder
Second commanding general: Lt.Gen. von Yorck

Infantry

1st Brigade: Col. von Below
- Infantry Regiment No.1: Maj. von Sjoeholm I
- Infantry Regiment No.2: Maj. von Sjoeholm II
- East Prussian Jaeger: Maj. von Clausewitz

2nd Brigade: Lt.Col. von Horn
- Infantry Regiment No.3: Maj. von Steinmetz
- Infantry Regiment No.4: Maj. von Zielinsky

3rd Brigade: Col. von Raumer
- Infantry Regiment No.5: Maj. von Schmalensee

Infantry Regiment No.6: Maj. von Carnal
Fusilier Battalion No.7: Maj. von Funk
Cavalry—Lt.Gen. von Massenbach
1st Brigade:
Dragoon Regiment No.1: Maj. von Treskow
Dragoon Regiment No.2: Col. von Juergass
2nd Brigade: Col. von Jeanneret
Hussar Regiment No.3: Maj. von Eike
Artillery—Maj. von Schmidt
Four batteries of 6pdrs., ½ battery of 12pdrs., three horse batteries.

Note that Hussar Regiment No.1 was attached to VII Division of MacDonald's Corps, and that Hussar Regiment No.2 and the Uhlan Regiment were attached to Murat's Cavalry Reserve.

Scharnhorst

Gerhard Johann David von Scharnhorst, one of the great military geniuses of this period, was born on 12 November 1755 in Hanover. The son of a farmer, he enrolled at the age of 17 at the Military Academy of Count William of Schaumburg-Lippe, himself one of the most influential military thinkers in Europe at that time. At the age of 22, Scharnhorst joined Estorff's Hanoverian Dragoons as an ensign. In 1783 he transferred to the artillery, and put up a distinguished performance as a battery commander in the Netherlands campaign of 1793–94. In 1801 he joined the Prussian service, and began his career as a teacher and reformer of the Prussian army. He was wounded at Auerstaedt, and taken prisoner with Bluecher's corps at Luebeck. Later he was exchanged, and fought at Eylau as chief-of-staff of L'Estocq's Corps. The bold and successful intervention of this corps in the battle is regarded by some as an important turning-point in Prussia's military history.

After the Peace of Tilsit in 1807 he became the king's Adjutant-General until 1810, when he was appointed Director of the War Department. Holding such senior positions within the Prussian military hierarchy enabled Scharnhorst, despite bitter opposition and hostility from conservative circles, to institute a number of major military reforms, and to prepare Prussia for the day when she would be able to throw off the yoke of Napoleonic imperialism. Among these reforms were the opening of the officer corps to all who could pass an entrance examination, thereby increasing opportunities for the middle classes; the formation of a reserve to the standing army through the 'Kruemper System'; and the formation of a militia, the 'Landwehr'. It was Scharnhorst who organised Prussia's preparations for an uprising against France in 1811.

In 1813 he was Bluecher's chief-of-staff, and on 2 May he was wounded at the battle of Gross-Goerschen. Almost immediately afterwards he went to Austria to try to speed up their entry into the war. However, the wound became infected, and he died from it in Prague on 28 June 1813. Scharnhorst never saw the fruits of his labours; had he lived to the end of the Napoleonic Wars, there is little doubt

Rear view of Musketeer, Prince of Orange's Regiment (No.19), parade dress, 1806—from Henschel.

Officer of the Regiment Arnim (No.13), parade dress, 1806—from Henschel.

that he would have achieved further fame on the field of battle. Although Gneisenau was an admirable substitute, he perhaps lacked some of the charisma and genius of Scharnhorst. Some historians even rate Scharnhorst's military talent as highly as that of Napoleon Bonaparte; and it should not be forgotten that Scharnhorst's teachings, passed down through his pupil Clausewitz, still influence military thought today.

Lehmann, Scharnhorst's biographer, gives us an example of his sharp military perception when describing the advance of L'Estocq's Corps to intervene in the Battle of Eylau:

'It was an exceedingly great stroke of luck which selected this little band to wrench away again the victory that the French Emperor had in his hands. From daybreak this battle, the most gruesome for half a century, had raged with undescribable violence. The right flank and centre of the Russians had held, and at times had even achieved successes. But right from the beginning of the battle Napoleon had threatened the Russians' right flank through Ney, and their left flank through Davout; and when the first of these out-flanking movements was foiled thanks to the Prussian Corps, then the second was all the more successful. Davout smashed the Russians' left flank totally, and bent their centre so that their position was no longer a line but rather like a square open at the rear. From position to position, from village to village he pursued them, finally even taking the village of Kutschitten which lay to the north of the road running to Domnau and Allenburg. The shortest line of communication with home was thus cut, and their defeat seemed certain.

'It was at that moment that Scharnhorst appeared on the field of battle with his 5,000 men. Of course, Bennigsen did not place them on the right flank as he had intended that morning, but rather ordered them to come to the aid of the mortally threatened left. But even here there was still a choice of several points to attack; with firm resolve, Scharnhorst chose the one which offered the most shining success. As he looked over the battlefield from the heights at Althoff it did not escape his attention that Davout, in his efforts to outflank the Russians, had exposed his own flank: it was against the flank of the flank, against Kutschitten, that Scharnhorst directed the attack.'

Lehmann continues by describing the results of this attack: 'While Regiment Schoening cut off the French garrison of the village (51st Regiment and four companies of the 108th) from their compatriots positioned further to the south, the Towarczys (lancers), joined by several hundred Cossacks, chased left around the village and cut down what Regiments Wyburg and Ruechel drove towards them: the eagle of one of the two French regiments was captured here.'

Bibliography

In addition to those works listed in the relevant section of my *Prussian Light Infantry 1792–1815*, MAA No. 149, the following works have been consulted in the preparation of this volume:

Scharnhorst by Max Lehmann (2 vols, Leipzig, 1886–1887)—this is the standard biography of that noted Prussian general and military reformer.

Exerzir-Reglement fuer die Infanterie der Koeniglich Preussischen Armee (Berlin, 1812); and *Reglement fuer die Koeniglich Preussische Infanterie* (Bielefeld, 1788). These last two works are the two main sets of drill regulations in force during the period examined.

Rossbach und Jena by Colmar Freiherr von der Goltz (Berlin, 1883) contains an interesting analysis of the development of tactics and the reforms in the army prior to Jena.

Etudes Tactiques sur la Campagne de 1806 by Pascal Bressonnet (Paris, 1909) is a very well written study of the tactics used by the French and Prussian armies in the 1806 campaign.

Die Uniformen der Preussischen Garden von ihrer Entstehung 1704 bis 1836 by Thuemen provided the inspiration for several of the colour plates.

The Plates

A: Infantry Regiment Holstein-Beck (No.11), 1794

A1: Grenadier, parade dress

At this time the grenadiers were distinguished by their white plumes; the distinctive cap was introduced later. On parade and garrison duties the lapels were worn buttoned back, displaying the regimental facings. The grenadier companies of this unit were part of the garrison of Koenigsberg in East Prussia.

A2: Musketeer, campaign dress

When on campaign the lapels were worn buttoned across. This extra warmth was needed—greatcoats were not issued until the winter of 1806. Later patterns of tunic, which did not button across, were unpopular for this reason. The musketeer battalions of this regiment fought in the war of 1794 in Poland, and at Pianki took prisoner the Polish General Grabowski and 1,500 of his men.

A3: Officer, service dress

Since it was stationed in the east of Brandenburg-Prussia this regiment survived the worst of the catastrophe of 1806, and fought through much of the 1807 campaign; it was present at Eylau. It was later redesignated the 3rd Infantry Regiment (2nd East Prussian); and entered the First World War as the 3rd Grenadier Regiment. All figures after Kling.

Grenadier NCO of Regiment Alt-Larisch in Battalion Rheinbaben (No.23/26), at the 'present arms' in parade uniform, 1806—from Henschel. See also Plate D.

B: Infantry Regiment Wartensleben (No.59), 1803–06
B1, B2: Officers
One of the newest regiments of the 'old' Prussian army, this unit wore the new style of uniforms from its foundation in 1803; officers of other regiments only began to display these from 1805. Note also that officers of Wartensleben wore the knee-boot, and no longer carried the spontoon.

Grenadier NCO from the other component of Battalion Rheinbaben, Regiment Winning (No.23)—from Henschel. Again, see Plate D.

B3: Private, service dress
The official history of this regiment is entitled: 'Founded in 1803 at Erfurt, Wiped Out in 1806 at Auerstaedt'. Brandenburg-Prussia received the fortress of Erfurt at the end of 1802, and this regiment was raised to garrison it. Those elements which were not destroyed at Auerstaedt, their first and only battle, capitulated at Erfurt two days later. All figures after Fritz Kersten.

C: Infantry Regiment Ruechel (No.2), 1806
C1: Officer in 'Ueberrock', campaign dress
Officers tended to leave their finely embroidered uniforms behind in time of war; they went on campaign wearing the overcoat illustrated here, over undress tunic and riding overalls.

C2, C3: Privates, campaign dress
These figures illustrate clearly the equipment carried by the Prussian Line in the 1806 campaign, and the overalls generally issued. The latter varied in colour from grey to brown. Also part of the Koenigsberg garrison, this regiment did not see action until the end of 1806. It fought at Eylau. In the subsequent re-organisation it became the 1st Infantry Regiment (1st East Prussian), entering the First World War as the 1st Grenadier Regiment. All figures after Kling.

D1: Grenadier, Infantry Regiment Winning (No.23); parade dress, 1806
Forming part of the Berlin garrison, these grenadiers were combined with those of Alt-Larisch (No.26) in the battalion commanded by Rheinbaben. They fought at Auerstaedt, and remnants capitulated at Erfurt and Luebeck. After Henschel.

D2: Grenadier, Infantry Regiment Courbière (No.58); campaign dress, 1806
This regiment took part in the defence of Danzig, which lasted well into 1807. One of the newest regiments of the 'old' army, it became in 1808 the 7th Infantry Regiment (2nd West Prussian), and its grenadiers later formed part of the Kaiser Franz Regiment.

D3: Grenadier NCO, Infantry Regiment Kropff (No.31); campaign dress, 1806
As this regiment formed part of the garrison of

Warsaw, which was ceded to the Grand Duchy in 1807, it was not re-raised subsequently; this, despite its successful participation in the defence of Silesia in 1806–07. Figures D2 and D3 after Kling.

E: Infantry Regiment des Koenigs (No.18); parade dress, 1805
E1: Officer
E2: Drummer
E3: Private
The King's Regiment, which formed part of the Potsdam garrison, combined splendid uniforms with a history of bravery in action. Among its many battles were Malplaquet (1709), Hohenfriedberg (1745), Lobositz (1756), and Leuthen (1757). Although forced to retire at Auerstaedt in 1806, elements of the regiment fought on with Bluecher until he was finally forced to capitulate at Luebeck. It was not re-raised.

Note the lace on the drummer's tunic: such distinctions were later abandoned in favour of the 'swallow's-nest' shoulder ornament. The private is in the 'present arms' position. All figures after Thuemen.

F: Foot Guards Regiment, 1808–13
F1, F2: Officers, 1808
The relative simplicity of F1's undress uniform contrasts with the service dress of his comrade, F2. White overalls were worn in summer. The regiment was part of the Potsdam garrison and the Royal Guard.

F3: Grenadier, parade dress, 1813
The regiment fought at Gross-Goerschen in the spring of 1813, but thereafter remained in reserve until the final attack on Paris in March 1814. When on campaign the plume was removed, the shako covered with oilskin, and a greatcoat worn *en bandolier*. After Thuemen and Kersten.

G: 12th Infantry Regiment (2nd Silesian), 1808–13
G1: Soldier in camp dress
This forage cap and jacket were worn by Prussian infantry until 1814, when a different cap was issued. Yellow was the provincial distinction of Silesian regiments.

Grenadier of Regiment Alt-Larisch (No.26) in 1806 parade dress—from Henschel.

G2: Musketeer, campaign dress, 1812
Once the winter of 1812 had set in, most Prussian infantry would have resembled this greatcoated figure. Their appearance in France in early 1814 would have been similar, except that ankle-length coats were issued.

G3: NCO, winter parade dress
White trousers were substituted in summer. After Knoetel.

H1: Musketeer, 8th Infantry Regiment (Life Regiment), 1815
This typical example of the uniforms in which the

Prussian Line finished the Napoleonic Wars presents a fine contrast with those shown on Plate A. The *Leib-Regiment* served in von Borcke's brigade of Thielemann's III Corps in Bluecher's Army of the Lower Rhine in 1815. In reserve at the beginning of Ligny, they came forward to Mont-Potriaux on the Prussian left centre later in the afternoon of 16 June. On 18/19 June this corps was at Wavre, facing Grouchy. After Genty.

H2, H3: Grenadiers, 1st Foot Guards Regiment, 1815
Two angles on the uniform and personal equipment worn at the very end of the Napoleonic Wars. After Thuemen.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 A cette date, les grenadiers se distinguaient par leurs plumes blanches; la coiffe distinctive ne fut distribuée qu'à une date ultérieure. Pour les services officiels, les revers de la tuniques étaient boutonnés en arrière, présentant les couleurs de parement du régiment. **A2** Tenue de compagne; les capotes sont dotés d'après 1806–07. **A3** Etant en garnison en Prusse orientale, ce régiment ne participa pas aux pires moments des combats de 1806. Il combattit en 1807; et fut plus tard rebaptisé Infanterie-Regiment Nr.3 (2e Prussien de l'est).

B1, B2 Officiers portant le nouveau style d'uniforme en vigueur dans le régiment depuis sa formation en 1803. Les officiers du régiment Wartensleben portaient des bottes arrivant au genou, et ne portaient plus la demi-pique. **B3** L'existence de ce régiment fut de courte durée; il fut complètement détruit à Auerstadt en 1806. Ce fut une des très rares unités qui porta le nouvel uniforme en 1806–07.

C1 En campagne, les officiers portaient généralement cette capote, une tunique de service simple et des cuissards de cheval. **C2, C3** Tenue de campagne, avec équipement de combat et cuissards gris ou bruns. Ce régiment combattit à Eylau; il fut plus tard rebaptisé Infanterie-Regiment Nr.1 (1er Prussien de l'est).

D1 Les grenadiers de ce régiment étaient groupés avec ceux du régiment Alt-Larisch (Nr.26) dans le Battaillon Rheinbaben. Ils combattirent à Auerstadt. **D2** Défenseur de Danzig, en tenue de campagne, faisant contraste avec la tenue de parade de l'illustration précédente. Ce régiment fut rebaptisé Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 7 (2e Prussien de l'ouest). **D3** Quoiqu'il combattit bien en Silésie en 1806–07, ce régiment ne fut pas reformé après la conquête de sa ville de garnison, Varsovie, par la Pologne en 1807.

E1, E2, E3 Tenue de parade portée par ce régiment d'élite, célèbre pour son élégance et sa bravoure. Notez la décoration en passement de la tunique du tambour, remplacée plus tard par les ornements d'épaule appelés, 'nids d'hirondelles'.

F1, F2 La simplicité de l'uniforme de service, en contraste avec l'uniforme réglementaire, plus somptueusement décoré. Des cuissards blancs étaient portés en été. Cet unité faisait partie de la garnison de Potsdam. **F3** En campagne, la plume était supprimée, le shako recouvert de toile cirée et une capote était portée, roulée et jetée sur le corps.

G1 Le bonnet et la veste portés jusqu'en 1814, date à laquelle un nouveau bonnet fut distribué. Le jaune était la couleur distinctive de la Silésie. **G2** Aspect typique de l'infanterie prussienne en tenue de campagne d'hiver durant les dernières campagnes napoléoniennes. En 1814, des capotes plus longues commencérent à être distribuées. **G3** Cette illustration présente la tenue d'hiver; des pantalons blancs étaient portés en été.

H1 Uniforme de campagne typique de la fin de la période napoléonienne, en contraste frappant avec le style précédent présenté par l'illustration A. **H2, H3** Deux illustrations de l'équipement personnel porté à la fin de cette période.

Farbtafeln

A1 Als Abzeichen trugen die Grenadiere zu diesem Zeitpunkt einen weissen Federbusch; eine bestimmte Grenadiermütze wurde erst nachher eingeführt. Zur Parade und zum gewönlichen Dienst wurden die Brustklappen aufgeklappt, damit man die Regimentsfarbe erkennen konnte. **A2** Beim Ausmarsch wurden die Brustklappen zum Schutz gegen Kälte übergeknöpft. Mäntel wurden vor 1806 nicht eingeführt. **A3** In Ostpreussen stationiert, kam dieses Regiment 1806 nicht zum Einsatz, es kämpfte erst im Jahre 1807. Seit 1808 Infanterie-Regiment Nr.3 (2tes Ostpreussisches)

B1, B2 Offiziere in der neuen Uniform, von der Gründung dieses Regiments 1803 getragen. Die Offiziere vom Regiment Wartensleben trugen Stiefel und führten keine Espontons mehr. **B3** Dieses Regiment existiert nur kurze Zeit, es wurde 1806 bei Auerstedt vernichtet, die Reste kapitulierten in Erfurt.

C1 Im Feld trugen die Offiziere oft diese Überrock über Interimsrock und Reithosen. **C2, C3** Feldmarschmässig. Graue oder braune Überhosen. 1807 kämpfte das Regiment bei Eylau. Seit 1808 Infanterie-Regiment Nr.1 (1tes Ostpreussisches).

D1 Die Grenadiere dieses Regiments wurden mit denen vom Regiment Alt.Larisch (Nr.26) im Batallion Rheinbaben zusammengezogen. Sie kämpften bei Auerstedt. **D2** Nahm an der Verteidigung von Danzig teil. Die Felduniform lässt sich mit der Paradeuniform aus Tafel D1 leicht vergleichen. Seit 1808 Infanterie-Regiment Nr.7 (2tes Westpreussisches). **D3** Obwohl dieses Regiment 1806/7 ruhmvoll in der Verteidigung von Schlesien kämpfte, wurde es aufgelöst, weil seine Garnisonstadt Warschau 1807 an das Grossherzogtum abgetreten worden war.

E1, E2, E3 Paradeuniform dieser Elite-Einheit—prächtig zur Parade doch Tapfer im Kampf. Bermerkenswert ist der Tressenbesatz an der Rock des Trommlers. Nachher als Abzeichen trugen die Spielleute nur die so-genannte 'Schwalben-Nesten'.

F1, F2 Die relativ einfache Interimsuniform lässt sich mit der prunkvolleren Dienstuniform vergleichen. Im Sommer trug man weisse Hosen. Das Regiment war Teil der Potsdamer Garnison. **F3** Im Feld wurde der Busch abgenommen, der Tschako mit Wachstuch bedeckt und der gerollte Mantel um den Leib getragen.

G1 Feldmütze und Jacke. 1814 führte man eine neue Art Feldmütze ein. **G2** Winteruniform des preussischen Infanteristen in het Zeit der Befreiungskriege. 1814 wurden längere Mäntel eingeführt.

H1 Am Ende der Brfreiungskriege war diese Art Felduniform die Norm. Vergleichen Sie diese mit denen auf Tafel A. **H2, H3** Uniformen und Ausrüstungsstücke, die am Ende dieser Epoche getragen worden sind.

OSPREY MILITARY

MEN-AT-ARMS SERIES

OSPREY MILITARY

An unrivalled source of information on the uniforms, insignia and appearance of the world's fighting men of past and present. The *Men-at-Arms* titles cover subjects as diverse as the Imperial Roman army, the Napoleonic wars and German airborne troops in a popular 48-page format including some 40 photographs and diagrams, and eight full-colour plates.

COMPANION SERIES FROM OSPREY

ELITE

Detailed information on the uniforms and insignia of the world's most famous military forces. Each 64-page book contains some 50 photographs and diagrams, and 12 pages of full-colour artwork.

WARRIOR

Definitive analysis of the armour, weapons, tactics and motivation of the fighting men of history. Each 64-page book contains cutaways and exploded artwork of the warrior's weapons and armour.

NEW VANGUARD

Comprehensive histories of the design, development and operational use of the world's armoured vehicles and artillery. Each 48-page book contains eight pages of full-colour artwork including a detailed cutaway of the vehicle's interior.

CAMPAIGN

Concise, authoritative accounts of decisive encounters in military history. Each 96-page book contains more than 90 illustrations including maps, orders of battle and colour plates, plus a series of three-dimensional battle maps that mark the critical stages of the campaign.

THE ANCIENT WORLD
218 Ancient Chinese Armies
109 Ancient Middle East
137 The Scythians 700-300 B.C.
69 Greek & Persian Wars 500-323 B.C.
148 Army of Alexander the Great
121 Carthaginian Wars
46 Roman Army: (1) Caesar-Trajan
93 (2) Hadrian-Constantine
129 Rome's Enemies: (1): Germanics & Dacians
158 (2): Gallic & British Celts
175 (3): Parthians & Sassanids
180 (4): Spain 218-19 B.C.
243 (5): The Desert Frontier

THE MEDIEVAL WORLD
247 Romano-Byzantine Armies 4th–9th C
154 Arthur & Anglo-Saxon Wars
255 Armies of the Muslim Conquest
125 Armies of Islam, 7th-11th C
150 The Age of Charlemagne
89 Byzantine Armies 886-1118
85 Saxon, Viking & Norman
231 French Medieval Armies 1000-1300
75 Armies of the Crusades
171 Saladin & the Saracens
155 Knights of Christ
200 El Cid & Reconquista 1050-1492
105 The Mongols
222 The Age of Tamerlane
251 Medieval Chinese Armies
50 Medieval European Armies
151 Scots & Welsh Wars
94 The Swiss 1300-1500
136 Italian Armies 1300-1500
166 German Armies 1300-1500
195 Hungary & E. Europe 1000-1568
259 The Mamluks 1250-1517
140 Ottoman Turks 1300-1774
210 Venetian Empire 1200-1670
111 Crécy and Poitiers
144 Medieval Burgundy 1364-1477
113 Armies of Agincourt
145 Wars of the Roses
99 Medieval Heraldry

16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES
256 The Irish Wars 1485-1603
191 Henry VIII's Army
58 The Landsknechts
239 Aztec Armies
101 The Conquistadores
235 Gustavus Adolphus (1): Infantry
262 Gustavus Adolphus (2): Cavalry
14 English Civil War Armies
110 New Model Army 1645-60
203 Louis XIV's Army
97 Marlborough's Army
86 Samurai Armies 1550-1615
184 Polish Armies 1569-1696 (1)
188 Polish Armies 1569-1696 (2)

18TH CENTURY
261 18th Century Highlanders
260 Peter the Great's Army (1): Infantry
118 Jacobite Rebellions
236 Frederick the Great (1)
240 Frederick the Great (2)
248 Frederick the Great (3)
48 Wolfe's Army
228 American Woodland Indians
39 Brit. Army in N. America
244 French in Amer. War Ind.

NAPOLEONIC PERIOD
257 Napoleon's Campaigns in Italy
79 Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign
87 Napoleon's Marshals
64 Nap's Cuirassiers & Carabiniers
55 Nap's Dragoons & Lancers
68 Nap's Line Chasseurs
76 Nap's Hussars
83 Nap's Guard Cavalry
141 Nap's Line Infantry
146 Nap's Light Infantry
153 Nap's Guard Infantry (1)
160 Nap's Guard Infantry (2)
44 Nap's German Allies (1)

Title list continued on inside back cover

Please note that for space reasons abbreviated titles are given above; when ordering, please quote the title number, e.g. 'MAA 109' for 'Ancient Armies of the Middle East', etc.

Avec annotations en français sur les planches en couleur.
Mit Aufzeichnungen auf Deutsch über den Farbtafeln.

ISBN 0-85045-543-X
9 780850 455434 90000